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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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ARGENTINE CHILLED BEEF GAINING IN POPULARITY

Cattle Raisers in Argentina Specializing on Baby Beef for Export—Great Britain Chief Market.

One of the outstanding features of the meat export trade of Argentina during the past year was the apparent preference in foreign markets for chilled rather than for frozen beef. The combined exports of chilled and frozen beef during the first 11 months of 1922 amounted to 4,664,310 quarters compared with 4,311,449 quarters during the corresponding period of 1921. In addition to the beef exports, Argentina exported 1,639,766 carcasses of frozen mutton and 1,241,543 carcasses of frozen lamb.

Although total shipments of beef were about the same, the insistence of consumers on the finer grade chilled beef in preference to frozen beef is indicated by the fact that 62% of the beef exported during the first 11 months of 1922 consisted of chilled beef, while during the corresponding period of 1921 chilled beef constituted only 34% of the total.

WAR CURTAILED SHIPMENTS.

The export of 2,892,957 quarters of chilled beef during the first 11 months of 1922 constituted the largest shipment of chilled beef ever made from Argentina during any single year. An increase in exports of chilled beef was noticeable before the World War, but shipments were curtailed during the war period because of the hazards and uncertainties of ocean transportation, the transportation of chilled meat requiring more attention and more rapid passage than that of frozen meats. Frozen beef, therefore, constituted the chief meat export of Argentina during the war, the peak having been attained in 1918 during the first 11 months of which 5,493,367 quarters were exported.

The present objective of the cattle raisers of Argentina is to produce for export nothing but baby beef—killing the steers as two-year-olds when they should yield from 650 to 800 lbs. of succulent meat.

The United Kingdom provides the chief foreign market for Argentine meat. During the first eleven months of 1922 that country took 76% of the frozen beef exports, all of the chilled beef, 94% of the frozen mutton, and 95% of the frozen lamb.

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CINCINNATI BIG MARKET FOR SOUTHERN PRODUCE

City Serves as Gateway for Early Fruits and Vegetables—Fruit Auction Sales Are Well Organized.

To get the proper conception of the quantity of produce handled by the Cincinnati trade, the location of the city must be taken into consideration. Lying as it does in the Ohio River Valley, at a point convenient to either North, South, East, or West, it is the gateway for all southern produce destined to points in the Ohio Valley as well as to points north of the Ohio River, including such cities as Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton, Akron, Hamilton, Toledo, and Detroit.

It is an important diversion point for southern perishables destined to all sections of the country. Even traffic from the South consigned to points west of the Mississippi River passes through the Cincinnati gateway. This work of distribution to a large outside territory is in addition to the work involved in feeding the people living in the city proper and in suburban districts.

HANDLED AT RAILROAD YARDS.

Practically all fruits and vegetables arriving during the spring and summer months are handled at the yards of the railroads entering the city from the South. This produce includes Georgia and Tennessee peaches, Alabama and Tennessee strawberries, Florida and Tennessee tomatoes, Florida and Georgia watermelons, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi sweet potatoes, and all bananas arriving in the city.

The fruit auction house is located on one of the trunk lines approaching the city from the West, and this road handles the greater part of the arrivals of California and Northwestern deciduous fruits and California citrus fruits. The other two railroads, which have an east and west haul, bring in most of the remaining supplies of Cincinnati.

A large share of the fruits and vegetables handled through Cincinnati is distributed by local firms. Many of the southern distributors and exchanges have representatives to inspect and report the condition of the cars at this point while still en route.

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE PRICES ON GENERALLY HIGHER LEVELS DURING WEEK

Hog Prices Sagged Under Extremely Liberal Runs—Sheep and Lamb Prices Irregular.

Beef cow and heifer prices at Chicago made net gains of 25¢–40¢ during the week ending Jan. 27, heifer prices showing the greatest advances. Beef steer prices, however, although advancing 25¢–50¢ early in the week, closed at practically the same figures as at the previous week end, the decline being largely caused by sluggishness in the dressed-beef trade and by increased receipts. Other killing classes closed the week at steady to higher prices. Stockers and feeders were unchanged to slightly higher.

Marketings of hogs were liberal, and demand, though active, was inadequate for the supply. The result was unusually large daily holdovers and sagging prices which at times approached the season's low mark. All classes closed the week at declines of 30¢–35¢, light animals declining most and thereby narrowing their recent premium over heavy butchers. Daily average weights were heavier than during the corresponding period last year. The peak price for the week was $8.85.

COLORADO LAMBS ABUNDANT.

Colorado lambs were abundantly marketed. The sheep market was further characterized by the premium commanded by feeding and shearing kinds over fat offerings. Fat lamb prices spurted upward early in the week to $15.50 and later, under the pressure of increased receipts and weakness in the dressed lamb trade, receded to $15. Feeding and shearing stock were rather scarce.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 202,700 cattle, 798,700 hogs, and 241,000 sheep, compared with 216,151 cattle, 681,561 hogs, and 243,877 sheep for the previous week, and 183,465 cattle, 624,962 hogs, and 229,099 sheep for the corresponding week the year before.

Cattle.—Beef steer prices were considerably higher than during the closing days of December. Beef steers were most numerous at Chicago at $8.25–$10. When the market was highest relatively few steers were available to killers under $8.50. Later, however, steers of the same character sold downward to $8. Plainly bred bullocks, most of them rather light in weight and unsuited for finishing, went for slaughter at $7.25 or lower. A moderate portion of Chicago's beef steers turned at $10–$10.50 and the top for best matured kinds rested at $11.50. Best yearlings reached $10.75, the supply consisting largely of mixed steers and heifers worth less than $10. Only a few loads were of sufficient finish to command $10.25–$10.65. Offerings at $8.50–$9.50, however, were numerous.

Advancing 25¢–40¢ fat she-stock prices considerably reduced the price range between such animals and beef steers. Shortfed beef heifers were numerous and met rather active demand. Most beef heifers advanced to $5.75–$6.75, although medium to good light kinds sold as high as $7.50–$8.50 and a few yearling heifers of high finish sold upward to $10 and above. Few fat cows had sufficient corn to exceed $7.25 and sold mostly for $4.25–$6. Canners and cutters generally cashed rather actively at $2.85–$3.65, the former being most numerous at $2.75–$3, and the latter at $3.25–$3.65

Bull prices, though uneven, held about steady. A few heavy bologna bulls reached $5.10, but sausage kinds were most numerous around $4.75–$4.85. Heavy rough bulls were often without much demand and at times prices on those sank rather sharply below those for best bologna bulls. Light beef bulls sold upward to $6 and above.

Veal calves made a net advance of 25¢–50¢. When prices were highest shippers scoured the yards for choice vealers at upward to $13.25. Numerous lots then turned at $12.75–$13 and packers took less desirable kinds at $11.50–$12, paying upward to $11 and above for medium light calves. Vealers selling for this price advanced most and consequently declined the most later when buyers applied pressure, several lots of medium grade, light calves selling downward to $10.50 and lower at the week end.

BROAD SHIPPING DEMAND.

Although stocker and feeder steers at first advanced sharply, finishers were hesitant buyers and this upturn was subsequently lost. Demand, generally, for such steers was fairly broad, numerous lots at both Chicago and Kansas City, where best kinds went highest, turning at $7.25–$7.90. Wellbred, heavy feeders at the latter market and Omaha were rather numerous at $8–$8.25, half-fat kinds of good quality commanding $8.50–$9 at Kansas City. At Kansas City finishers took well-bred stock steers at $7.25–$8, relatively few stock steers except plainly-bred kinds selling below $6.25. At this market fleshy feeding heifers made $6 and most stock calves went for further finish at $6–$7.50.

Hogs.—Chicago received approximately 20% more hogs than during the previous week and the total for 10 markets indicated an increase of close to 40%. Holdovers averaging about 15,000 daily served to depress prices. Despite the fact that outside demand took approximately 10,000 more hogs at Chicago than during the preceding week, prices sagged continually during the latter part of the week under the burden of the volume of supplies. Light hogs were

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PRICE TREND DOWNWARD FOR MOST CUTS OF FRESH MEATS

Inactive Demand and Liberal Supplies Featured Markets During Week Under Review.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Prices of fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending Jan. 26 had a downward tendency. Demand was inactive and supplies were liberal, while supplies carried over from the previous week by retailers and jobbers were largely responsible for the reduced demand for fresh stocks.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets consisted largely of good and medium grade steers and a liberal proportion of similar grades of cows. Demand for steers was slow at all times, and, although prices showed only slight declines, wholesalers experienced difficulty in moving stocks. Cows were in better demand than steers and except at Boston prices were steady to firm. The Chicago steer supply consisted largely of common and medium grades, with prices showing some unevenness. Good heavy cows at that market formed a good proportion of the cow supplies and sold readily as heavy cuts. Prices for both steers and cows held about steady.

Veal.—The bulk of veal receipts at New York were of good and choice grades while at other markets poorer grades predominated. At Philadelphia and Chicago medium and common veal prices declined, while those for choice grade at the latter market advanced. Heavy frozen sides sold for $9–$13.

Lamb.—The bulk of the liberal supplies of lamb were heavy-weight kinds for which there was scant demand. Sharp price declines occurred at Boston and Philadelphia, and while little change was shown elsewhere, the undertone was weak. The comparatively few handyweight lambs of good quality, however, sold readily at firm prices.

Mutton.—Although receipts of mutton at eastern markets were only moderate, the weakness of the market on heavy lamb affected both the demand for mutton and prices of it, the prices being uneven with a lower tendency, except for a few small lots

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1923.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	239	$8.37	241	$8.32	236	$8.16	238	$7.94	235	$8.00	254	$7.88	239	$8.14	241	$8.10	232	$8.62
E. St. Louis	211	8.72	212	8.68	217	8.45	211	8.23	207	8.20	210	8.25	210	8.43	209	8.42	204	8.96
Ft. Worth	192	7.83	178	8.13	190	7.62	185	7.80	188	7.57	212	8.03	189	7.78	187	7.82	.....	.....
Kansas City	218	8.38	220	8.24	225	8.09	228	7.84	228	7.95	227	8.04	223	8.13	222	7.99	226	8.34
Omaha	237	8.00	243	7.96	240	7.82	242	7.65	242	7.71	238	7.77	240	7.82	243	7.96	236	8.14
S. St. Joseph	236	8.20	237	8.14	237	7.98	241	7.78	241	7.92	238	8.02	237	7.98	237	7.90	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	200	8.31	214	8.14	217	8.03	221	7.75	221	7.79	225	7.84	216	7.99	216	8.03	224	8.15

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,192	21,233	47,959	233,054	83,618	149,436	78,858	21,989	56,869
Denver [1]	6,375	15,311	2,100	11,122	2,674	9,780	34,894	27,681	3,596
East St. Louis	22,671	10,142	11,406	108,218	52,299	51,124	5,014	.....	4,789
Fort Worth	14,795	5,434	8,006	8,168	1,839	5,519	1,863	508	753
Indianapolis [1]	8,838	4,531	4,256	46,732	11,355	34,362	1,978	755	1,440
Kansas City	53,889	26,307	26,144	74,035	12,917	59,352	31,195	9,527	21,736
Oklahoma City	8,169	2,904	5,276	8,842	739	8,167	141	10	150
Omaha	37,383	14,732	22,010	90,164	15,136	74,997	58,363	14,969	39,449
St. Joseph [1]	15,002	3,803	9,187	51,306	8,321	42,004	23,977	3,175	20,879
St. Paul	20,800	5,884	15,092	76,866	13,821	63,573	8,889	4,559	4,323
Sioux City	15,663	7,361	6,687	57,278	25,297	27,296	5,065	189	4,857
Wichita [1]	10,725	7,507	2,685	12,973	430	12,153	468	.....	387
Total	283,502	125,149	160,808	778,758	228,446	537,763	250,705	83,362	159,228
Previous week	313,083	119,267	180,312	680,843	213,713	466,297	242,461	74,437	164,918

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 26.

of handyweight wethers. At Chicago handyweight mutton formed a larger portion of the supplies than usual, with demand sufficient to advance prices 50¢–$1.

Pork.—Prices on pork loins showed considerable unevenness with general declines of 50¢–$1. Supplies accumulated under a poor demand, and a considerable quantity was sent to the freezers in preference to further reducing prices.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, January 26, 1923.

(Note the percentage comparison of weekly stocker and feeder shipments with the 3-year average for the same week. These will be given in all future releases of this table.)

	Cattle and Calves.		Sheep.		Hogs.
	This week.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, '20–'22.	This week.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, '20–'21–'22.	This week.
Market origin:					
Chicago	3,811	58.0	1,923	48.8	.....
Denver	10,166	128.3	6,934	95.6	1,751
East St. Louis	3,897	146.8	.....	.....	1,088
Fort Worth	1,629	37.6	.....	.....	570
Indianapolis	284	71.2	32	457.1	32
Kansas City	16,445	144.8	3,709	37.6	4,459
Oklahoma City[1]	1,848	101.7	.....	.....	176
Omaha[1]	9,981	108.9	3,369	62.6	87
St. Joseph	1,888	113.0	255	23.1	93
St. Paul	4,398	160.4	1,324	235.6	2,935
Sioux City[1]	4,566	95.2	227	42.4	.....
Wichita	3,952	133.4	.....	.....	290
Total	62,865	117.1	17,784	63.7	11,481
State destination:					
Arizona	25	250.0	.....	.....	.....
California	483	833.1	.....	.....	1,111
Colorado	2,647	125.4	2,524	234.6	66
Idaho	4	30.8	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	9,418	162.3	2,056	34.0	2,373
Indiana	1,950	95.5	262	69.5	315
Iowa	14,820	157.3	1,600	72.2	3,840
Kansas	8,731	108.9	1,808	54.1	179
Kentucky	323	85.9	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Michigan	268	99.2	616	43.6	.....
Minnesota	268	50.2	880	3,666.7	345
Mississippi	1,121	.....	266	.....	93
Missouri	6,074	100.4	.....	.....	2,073
Montana	218	726.7	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	10,344	126.8	6,139	118.2	548
Nevada	198	900.0	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	20	285.7	240	303.8	.....
New Mexico	24	21.0	.....	.....	.....
New York	33	57.9	250	69.6	196
North Dakota	48	77.4	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,634	124.6	128	313.3	.....
Oklahoma	1,522	57.7	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	408	98.1	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	743	116.4	.....	.....	.....
Texas	869	21.0	230	9.7	101
Utah	1	6.2	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	27	9.4	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	291	96.0	761	62.3	.....
Wyoming	343	142.9	24	80.0	92
Total	62,865	117.1	17,784	63.7	11,481

[1] Week ending Saturday, Jan. 26.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Jan. 26, 1923	3,125,526	2,654,509
Same period one year ago	2,136,238	2,117,853
Same period two years ago	2,179,918	3,484,090
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	144.8	94.8

Estimated Number of Cattle and Sheep on Farms January 1, 1923.

	Cattle and calves.	Sheep.
Number on farms Jan. 1, 1923	66,352,000	37,209,000
Number on farms Jan. 1, 1922	65,632,000	36,327,000
Number on farms Jan. 1, 1921	65,587,000	37,452,000
Number on farms, 1923, as per cent of average of two previous years	101.1	100.9

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.75–12.25	$10.75–12.25	$10.15–11.60	$10.00–11.50	$10.25–11.75	.....
Good	9.40–10.75	9.35–10.75	8.75–10.15	9.00–10.00	9.15–10.25	.....
Medium	7.75– 9.40	7.35– 9.35	7.50– 8.75	7.25– 9.00	7.40– 9.15	$7.25– 8.75
Common	6.25– 7.75	5.75– 7.35	6.00– 7.50	6.00– 7.25	6.00– 7.40	6.25– 7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.50–12.25	10.75–12.25	10.00–11.35	9.75–11.25	10.15–11.50	.....
Good	9.25–10.50	9.35–10.75	8.50–10.00	8.75– 9.75	9.00–10.15	.....
Medium	7.65– 9.25	7.35– 9.35	7.25– 8.50	7.00– 8.75	7.10– 9.00	7.25– 8.75
Common	6.00– 7.65	5.75– 7.35	5.60– 7.25	5.75– 7.00	5.75– 7.10	6.00– 7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.75–10.00	4.25–10.00	4.10– 8.25	4.50– 9.00	4.25– 9.00	4.25– 8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75– 7.65	3.75– 6.75	3.85– 6.25	4.00– 6.50	4.00– 6.75	3.75– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.35– 6.35	3.75– 6.75	3.60– 5.65	3.50– 5.50	3.75– 6.00	3.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75– 3.75	2.25– 3.75	2.15– 3.85	2.50– 4.00	2.35– 4.00	2.50– 3.50
Canner steers	3.50– 4.50	3.00– 4.25	3.00– 4.00	3.25– 4.50	.....	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.25–12.00	7.00–13.00	7.50–11.00	7.25–11.00	8.50–11.25	5.00– 9.75
Heavy wt., common-choice	4.00– 9.50	5.00– 9.00	4.50– 8.50	4.25– 8.25	6.00– 9.75	3.50– 7.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	6.35– 8.00	6.00– 7.75	5.90– 8.35	6.00– 8.25	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.25– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	5.85– 8.40	6.00– 8.25	5.00– 8.00	4.50– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50– 7.90	4.00– 7.75	5.00– 8.25	4.75– 8.00	4.25– 7.85	4.00– 7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25– 5.25	3.00– 5.50	3.10– 5.50	3.25– 5.50	3.00– 5.00	3.00– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.25– 7.75	6.25– 7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.00– 6.25	4.25– 6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.80	8.90	8.55	8.35	8.40	8.50
Bulk of sales	8.10– 8.70	8.35– 8.85	8.20– 8.40	8.10– 8.30	8.00– 8.40	8.10– 8.50
Heavywt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.20– 8.40	8.30– 8.60	8.10– 8.35	8.10– 8.25	7.95– 8.30	8.00– 8.25
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.35– 8.75	8.50– 8.80	8.25– 8.55	8.15– 8.30	8.15– 8.35	8.15– 8.35
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.60– 8.80	8.70– 8.90	8.20– 8.50	8.15– 8.30	8.20– 8.40	8.25– 8.50
Lt. lts. (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.60– 8.80	8.40– 8.90	8.20– 8.45	.....	.....	8.45– 8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.25– 7.60	7.25– 7.50	7.40– 7.55	7.25– 7.50	7.10– 7.25	6.75– 7.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.00– 7.30	7.15– 7.25	7.25– 7.40	7.00– 7.25	6.90– 7.10	6.50– 6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.15– 8.65	7.00– 8.75	.....	.....	.....	8.45– 8.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50– 8.40	7.40– 8.10	7.00– 8.25	.....	8.45– 8.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.00–15.15	13.00–14.75	13.25–14.75	13.00–14.75	12.50–14.75	12.50–14.50
Culls and common	9.50–13.00	9.50–13.00	9.50–13.00	9.50–13.00	9.75–12.50	10.00–12.25
Feeding lambs	13.00–15.75	.....	12.50–14.50	13.00–15.00	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.25–13.00	9.50–13.00	9.50–12.50	9.25–12.50	9.75–12.50	9.00–12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50–10.25	6.75– 9.75	6.50– 9.25	7.00– 9.25	6.75– 9.50	6.00– 9.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	5.50– 8.00	5.25– 8.00	5.50– 8.25	4.50– 7.50
Culls and common	3.50– 6.00	2.00– 5.00	2.00– 5.00	3.00– 5.25	2.00– 5.50	3.00– 5.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 2.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50–18.00	$17.50–18.50	$17.50–18.00	.....	$17.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00
Good	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	$14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	9.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00
Medium	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50
Common	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	7.00– 8.50	8.50–10.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00	8.50– 9.50	.....
Common	8.00– 8.25	8.25– 8.50	6.25– 6.50	8.00– 8.50	7.00– 8.00	.....
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00
Good	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00
Common	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	9.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	15.50–16.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00
10–12 lbs. average	14.50–15.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
12–14 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.50	14.00–15.00
14–16 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.50
16 lbs. and over	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.50–12.00	12.50–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.50–14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.00–11.50	11.00–11.50	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–13.00
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	13.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	26.00–27.00
Good	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00
Common	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.50	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	7.50–10.00	7.50–10.00	7.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR OCTOBER, 1921 AND 1922.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	October—		January–October—	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	749,756	883,949	6,335,973	7,039,658
Calves	309,136	382,837	3,256,351	3,525,212
Average live weight:				
Cattle ... pounds	989.97	957.77		
Calves ... do	199.25	197.18		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ... do	525.71	501.09		
Calves ... do	108.39	105.41		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ... do	394,154,227	442,938,004	3,434,739,429	3,795,685,436
Veal ... do	33,507,251	40,354,848	311,203,862	328,030,244
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	44,296,052	34,610,664		
Cured beef ... do	15,525,558	18,961,445		
End of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	49,014,045	47,929,281		
Cured beef ... do	14,471,896	19,884,292		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	310,179	410,226	11,699,088	2,943,034
Cured beef ... do	1,971,222	2,368,825	20,939,798	22,973,657
Canned beef ... do	562,372	199,022	5,733,890	2,307,140
Oleo oil and stearin [1] ... do	12,364,848	9,095,214	140,773,723	101,149,974
Tallow ... do	1,600,879	1,717,792	12,350,396	27,488,095
Imports: [2]				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	3,561,848		25,594,824	
Tallow ... do	549,690		1,608,119	
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$5.43	$6.09		
Calves	$6.94	$6.96		
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$9.58	$10.20		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$14.72	$16.92		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$8.68	$9.65		
Veal carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$19.02	$16.75		
Receipts, cattle and calves at public stockyards	2,310,579	2,936,296	16,442,383	18,965,070
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	621,615	863,953	2,761,319	3,862,787
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	65,587,000	65,632,000		
Oct. 1	69,129,000	69,176,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	2,866,133	3,304,516	31,728,531	33,557,116
Average live weight ... pounds	223.24	219.47		
Average dressed weight ... do	167.69	165.72		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	480,621,843	547,624,392	5,537,120,522	5,859,870,155
Number pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	14.79	15.26		
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ... pounds	64,682,012	46,795,589		
Cured pork ... do	407,218,843	436,300,328		
Lard ... do	85,115,017	75,337,665		
End of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	38,517,426	30,688,068		
Cured pork ... do	321,138,419	364,482,485		
Lard ... do	48,850,095	36,750,464		
Exports:				
Fresh pork ... do	2,458,333	2,257,200	51,957,380	15,645,619
Cured pork ... do	38,526,899	55,159,579	606,869,988	546,009,237
Canned pork ... do	130,660	204,093	887,978	2,233,231
Sausage ... do	684,806	736,273	7,599,566	8,079,646
Lard ... do	58,070,143	68,094,971	774,243,991	642,536,533
Imports: [2] Fresh pork ... do	226,180		661,373	
Prices per 100 pounds:				
Average cost in U. S., all classes and grades	$7.77	$8.99		
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$8.26	$9.52		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$24.14	$24.39		
Shoulders—				
Skinned (eastern markets)	$14.74	$15.58		
Picnics, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$12.84	$13.73		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$18.22	$19.02		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$25.17	$28.13		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (eastern markets)	$23.43	$22.94		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$12.06	$13.06		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,214,139	3,682,491	33,483,673	34,642,325
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	45,407	49,405	430,586	492,065
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	56,097,000	57,834,000		
Oct. 1	73,431,000	77,671,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,285,430	981,232	11,074,534	9,189,117
Average live weight ... pounds	78.96	80.15		
Average dressed weight ... do	37.72	38.50		
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	48,486,420	37,777,432	418,864,815	348,033,486
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:				
Beginning of month ... do	5,993,138	3,472,804		
End of month ... do	6,840,223	3,458,392		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do	99,597	51,845	63,781,653	1,544,282
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton [2] ... do	1,301,338		22,734,677	
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S., all classes and grades sheep and lambs	$7.31	$12.14		
Lambs, 84 lbs., down, medium to prime (Chicago)	$8.40	$13.50		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$17.61	$24.66		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.52	$6.54		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$11.76	$14.58		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	3,041,858	3,310,678	20,435,689	18,560,438
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	731,168	1,137,832	2,381,869	3,153,609
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1	37,452,000	36,327,000		

[1] 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only.
[2] On account of the new tariff law, import figures for October, 1922, are not yet available and export figures are for domestic only.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 82.)

the hardest hit in the week's declines, because of the oversupply of these weights. At the week's low spot the spread between weighty butchers and light hogs contracted to little more than 25¢.

In decided contrast to their persistent bearishness the week before, big packers came into the market early and bought their day's requirements. On Thursday, the low day, choice, weighty butchers cashed mostly at $7.90 and the average of killer and shipper droves fell to $7.94, which was the lowest average price since Dec. 16, 1922. Under an unusually active shipper demand as the week closed, the apparently liberal offerings became more manageable and prices strengthened. The Saturday clearance was achieved at prices steady to 15¢ higher, light hogs gaining most. Thus closing prices for practically all classes were 30¢–35¢ lower than the close of the previous week.

FAT LAMBS UP TO $15.50.

Sheep.—Sheep prices also fluctuated widely. Although fat lambs at the peak scored $15.50 and were within 10¢ of the season's top price, increased receipts and sluggish dressed meat markets caused a loss of some of the previous gain. Yard traders paid $15.25 for several loads of 60-lb.–70-lb. feeding lambs suitable for shearing, while best kinds going for slaughter stopped at $15 Colorado fed lambs were marketed more liberally than during any previous week this season, and at Chicago carried less weight, thus making them more desirable to buyers than most previous shipments from that district.

Kansas City receipts were practically all Colorado lambs, which usually averaged 85 lbs.–90 lbs. Because of small runs at that market killers were forced to take heavy lambs at prices $1 above a week earlier. Shorn lambs and fed yearling wethers were rather numerous at Chicago. The bulk of clipped offerings cashed at $12.25–$12.90 and fall-shorn kinds at $13–$13.25. Some summer clips sold upward to $14. Heavy shorn lambs, when thrown out of loads, cashed generally at $11–$11.25.

Choice 82-lb. fed yearling wethers at Chicago scored $13.50 at the high time, but at the close similar kinds were conservatively quoted at around $12.75. Heavier and less desirable yearlings sold at $11–$12.50.

Heavy fat ewes sold generally from $5.50–$6.50, choice handyweights topping at $8.35 when the peak prices prevailed, dropping to around $8 later. Fat aged wethers sold mostly at $8–$9. About 450 choice wethers, including a few yearlings and two-year-olds, reached $9.50.

RUNS MODERATELY LIBERAL.

Opening Monday, Jan. 29.—Live stock runs were moderately liberal. Cattle receipts at Chicago totaled about 22,000, hogs 41,000, and sheep 18,000.

Beef steers comprised a large portion of the bovine offerings and met with a dull colorless trade. Killing quality was plain. Due to slowness in the dressed beef trade, shipping orders were comparatively light. Heavy, matured beef steers were less active than lighter kinds and yearlings, and in most cases were weak to 15¢ lower. Most beef steers turned at $9.25–$9.50. The top was $10.90, which was paid for matured kinds. Best yearlings stopped at $10, while

most of them sold up to $9.75. A comparatively light supply of she-stock was moderately active at steady to strong prices, other classes holding about steady. Heavy beef bulls declined.

The week-end hog advance continued, netting upturns of largely 15¢. The top was $8.60 and the bulk of 140-lb.–190-lb. animals cashed at $8.50–$8.60, while most 200-lb.-300-lb. butchers brought $8.10–$8.45. A few 325-lb.–350-lb. butchers turned at $8. Most packing sows sold for $7–$7.25 and most 110-lb.–120-lb. pigs around $8.25.

Feeding and shearing lambs in light supply continued to sell close to fat kinds. About 1,900 feeding and shearing lambs sold to finishers for $14.90, while best fat lambs topped at $15.10 on a steady to 25¢ higher market. Fat, unshorn lambs were most numerous at $14.50–$15 and clipped kinds turned generally at $12.50–$13.25. Fed yearling wethers shared the advance in fat lambs, best 90-lb. kinds making $13. Fat, matured sheep held steady, best fat light ewes turning at $7.65.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Jan. 26.	Jan. 19.	Dec. 29.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$19.00-20.50	$20.00-21.00	$19.00-20.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	20.50-22.50	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	21.00-22.50	20.00-22.50	22.00-23.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	29.00-32.00	29.00-33.00	29.00-33.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.50-18.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.25-13.75	11.00-13.75	12.00-14.00
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-13.75	13.00-13.75	13.00-13.50
Compound lard, tierces	12.75-14.00	13.25-13.75	12.50-13.00

EXPORTS OF ARGENTINE MEATS

(Concluded from front page)

Australia and New Zealand constitute Argentina's chief competitors for the meat trade of the United Kingdom, and many interesting experiments in both Australasia and Argentina have been resorted to in an effort to overcome the advantages that the one may have over the other. Measured by the prices obtained on the British market, the quality of Argentine chilled and frozen beef is considerably higher than that of beef from Australia and New Zealand.

Efforts are being made to develop a market for Argentine beef in the United States. In 1914 and 1915 a considerable quantity of beef was marketed in the United States but shipments were interrupted by the World War.

The following table, giving the official import figures of the United Kingdom for the first eleven months of 1922, shows the extent to which Argentine beef, lamb and mutton compete with similar products from other foreign countries:

From—	Chilled beef.	Frozen beef.	Frozen lamb and mutton.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	.....	6,348,720	.....
Uruguay	80,045,056	40,095,216	11,675,410
Argentina	543,538,352	250,435,024	147,446,320
Australia	.....	117,405,232	92,148,896
New Zealand	.....	62,267,184	325,048,976
Others	150,640	15,867,488	17,951,472
Total	623,734,048	492,418,864	594,271,104

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR NOVEMBER, 1921 AND 1922.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	November—		January–November—	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	686,115	859,413	7,022,088	7,899,071
Calves	292,172	347,711	3,548,523	3,872,923
Average live weight:				
Cattle ... pounds	1,002.41	946.17	.....	.....
Calves ... do	188.99	188.61	.....	.....
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle ... do	529.08	490.46	.....	.....
Calves ... do	100.89	106.39	.....	.....
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef ... do	363,009,724	421,507,700	3,797,749,153	4,217,193,136
Veal ... do	29,477,233	36,992,973	340,681,095	365,023,217
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	49,014,045	47,929,281	.....	.....
Cured beef ... do	14,471,896	19,884,292	.....	.....
End of month—				
Fresh beef ... do	63,188,392	73,510,520	.....	.....
Cured beef ... do	17,144,477	22,607,407	.....	.....
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	368,245	530,214	12,067,333	3,473,248
Cured beef ... do	2,325,728	1,888,492	23,265,526	24,862,149
Canned beef ... do	188,712	100,918	5,922,602	2,408,058
Oleo oil and stearin[1] ... do	9,192,867	10,772,391	149,966,590	111,922,365
Tallow ... do	750,946	1,649,098	13,101,342	29,137,193
Imports:[2]				
Fresh beef and veal ... do	3,361,417	.....	28,956,241	.....
Tallow ... do	255,660	.....	1,863,779	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:				
Average cost in U. S. all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$5.30	$5.63	.....	.....
Calves	$6.77	$7.18	.....	.....
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$9.39	$10.56	.....	.....
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$13.81	$15.86	.....	.....
Veal calves (Chicago)	$7.70	$8.91	.....	.....
Veal carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$16.67	$15.42	.....	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,927,819	2,427,330	18,370,202	21,392,400
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	497,147	709,516	3,258,466	4,572,303
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	65,587,000	65,632,000	.....	.....
Nov. 1	68,932,000	69,176,000	.....	.....

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,447,027	4,345,076	35,175,558	37,902,192
Average live weight ... pounds	215.59	214.83	.....	.....
Average dressed weight ... do	164.67	162.51	.....	.....
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	567,621,936	706,118,301	6,104,742,458	6,565,988,456
Number pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	15.42	14.99	.....	.....
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork ... pounds	38,517,426	30,688,068	.....	.....
Cured pork ... do	321,138,419	364,482,485	.....	.....
Lard ... do	48,850,095	36,750,464	.....	.....
End of month—				
Fresh pork ... do	37,542,934	34,347,316	.....	.....
Cured pork ... do	318,076,056	383,939,131	.....	.....
Lard ... do	42,001,231	32,454,821	.....	.....
Exports:				
Fresh pork ... do	2,716,316	5,377,833	54,673,696	21,023,452
Cured pork ... do	34,783,063	55,209,639	641,653,051	601,218,876
Canned pork ... do	147,964	187,758	1,035,942	2,420,989
Sausage ... do	689,620	687,390	8,289,186	8,767,036
Lard ... do	52,592,785	63,798,906	826,836,776	706,335,439
Imports:[2] Fresh pork ... do	46,873	.....	708,246	.....
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. all classes and grades	$7.36	$8.54	.....	.....
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$7.12	$8.29	.....	.....
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$18.00	$19.82	.....	.....
Shoulders—				
Skinned (eastern markets)	$13.02	$14.96	.....	.....
Picnics, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$12.00	$13.50	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$15.60	$18.64	.....	.....
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$24.80	$27.52	.....	.....
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (eastern markets)	$22.23	$21.37	.....	.....
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$11.58	$12.69	.....	.....
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,686,526	4,420,985	37,170,199	39,653,310
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	32,504	54,634	463,090	546,699
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	56,097,000	57,834,000	.....	.....
Nov. 1	73,207,000	77,440,000	.....	.....

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,040,390	882,213	12,114,924	10,071,330
Average live weight ... pounds	81.17	83.36	.....	.....
Average dressed weight ... do	38.59	39.85	.....	.....
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	40,148,650	35,156,188	459,013,465	383,189,674
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:				
Beginning of month ... do	6,840,223	3,458,392	.....	.....
End of month ... do	7,520,449	3,707,836	.....	.....
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do	176,218	76,267	63,957,871	1,620,549
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton[2] ... do	1,244,103	.....	23,978,780	.....
Price per 100 pounds:				
Average cost in U. S. all classes and grades, sheep and lambs	$7.60	$12.21	.....	.....
Lambs, 84 lbs, down, medium to prime (Chicago)	$9.05	$13.79	.....	.....
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$19.79	$24.59	.....	.....
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.36	$7.26	.....	.....
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$11.11	$14.31	.....	.....
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	2,068,015	2,287,608	22,503,695	20,848,046
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	510,556	757,339	2,892,425	3,910,948
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S. Jan. 1	37,452,000	36,327,000	.....	.....

[1] 1922 figure is for oleo stearin only.

[2] On account of the new tariff law, import figures for November, 1922, are not yet available, and export figures are for domestic only.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKET LOWER UNDER CONTINUED HEAVY PRODUCTION

Prices During Week Under Review Were Down to Lowest Levels of Year—Supplies Liberal.

Under pressure of heavy production and liberal supplies the butter markets became very weak during the week ending Jan. 27 and prices declined to the lowest levels so far this year. Late in December the first signs of weakness appeared, and although there have been alternate periods of strength and weakness since that time, the price trend for the whole period has been lower.

Periods of strength were short lived and each succeeding period of weakness was more pronounced than the one before. The end of each decline brought prices to a new low level. At first the price fluctuations were confined largely to the better grades, but later, especially during the week under review when the range between scores became very narrow, all grades shared in the weakness and declines.

PRODUCTION MAIN FACTOR.

Several factors were of influence in determining the course of the markets but domestic production, which for several weeks had shown sharp increases, was undoubtedly the most important. Demand had recovered to a large extent from the holiday lull, and unless the price advances of last fall were of more influence than the price reductions since late in December, there should have been no decrease in the amount of butter consumed. Accurate reports on demand are not available but jobbers and others who move goods into consuming channels have reported that the output of butter has been generally good. However, stocks on the large markets have not cleared well. Prices were rapidly reduced, but dealers were able to keep stocks from accumulating only by moving butter into storage. Although jobbers' stocks were generally low and buyers were more or less continually on the markets, receipts were so heavy that any lull in trading resulted in further accumulations.

During the week under review there were additional factors also that contributed to the weakness of the markets. During the previous week there had been a speculative demand for fancy butter, particularly at New York and to some extent at Chicago, which kept the markets in an unhealthy condition and when withdrawn, only made the weakness more pronounced. Because of heavy supplies on the markets so much butter was stored that the into-storage movement almost equaled the withdrawals. On some of the markets more was stored than was taken out. This had a sentimental effect on the markets and caused operators to move cautiously. Last of all was the effect of the foreign situation, which was far from bullish.

Arrivals during the week were not large, and because of weak, unsettled domestic markets it is doubtful if further purchases were large. At the same time the general report of the situation gave operators little courage. The Danish markets held fairly steady at 42¢ c. i. f., but there is the possibility that under the light demand from the United States the markets there will weaken. Moreover, operators viewed with apprehension the quantities of foreign butter afloat when the domestic markets already had difficulty in absorbing current receipts.

It is rumored that the quantity of New Zealand butter afloat or about to be shipped, destined for New York and expected some time in February, amounts to about 55,000 boxes. The *Oscar II* arrived on Jan. 22 with a cargo of 953 casks of Danish, and besides this several thousand casks are expected on later steamers. The steamship *Pan American* arrived on the same day with 1,350 boxes of Argentine butter, most of which was unsalted. Canadian and California butter continued to arrive at New York but found slow sale, as did the Danish and Argentine butter. Danish butter found limited outlets at 49¢–50¢, which was below cost in some instances.

CHEESE PRICES WEAKENED BY ABSENCE OF BUYING SUPPORT

Dealers Withdraw from Market—Receipts Indicate Heavier Production than Last Year.

During the early part of the week ending Jan. 27 trading in the cheese markets indicated a steady to firm tone, but buying interest was withdrawn as the week progressed and at the close demand was dull and a barely steady to weak tone prevailed. Slight advances which occurred on Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday, Jan. 22, served to steady the somewhat uneasy feeling in distributing markets. Dealers in distributing markets had not shared the confidence in the situation which was more or less general at country markets the week before.

However, it was evident by the middle of the week that some of the ordinarily heavy buyers were out of the market for supplies. Although no burdensome surplus developed in the hands of dealers they were plainly anxious to clean up their stocks, so much so that concessions were frequent.

ORDERS BECAME SCARCE.

One condition which helped to weaken the feeling in distributing markets was the fact that offerings were made by country dealers at flat board prices, or even lower. These offerings presumably were made by country dealers who had been depending to a large extent upon demand from those buying interests which withdrew their support during the week. As this condition became more evident additional buyers withdrew, making it very difficult to secure orders of any consequence.

Wisconsin dealers can not, of course, overlook the temporary lull in trading, although the general opinion, as was indicated last week, continues to be that conditions fully warrant present price levels. It is said that consumption has been reduced, and that until retail prices decline it will be impossible to stimulate it. Consumptive demand is of extreme importance just at this season.

Production, as indicated by receipts at Wisconsin warehouses, as well as at wholesale distributing markets, appears to be running heavier than last year. During the first three weeks of January Wisconsin warehouse reports showed an increase over the same three weeks last year of about 25% while on the four markets during the first four weeks of January receipts ran about 10% heavier. This increase was practically all at Chicago, for at both Philadelphia and New York there have been decreases.

Besides this additional supply from current production, there is a surplus of over 500,000 lbs. in storage. Here again the increase is all at Chicago. In fact, Chicago has a surplus of approximately 2,500,000 lbs., but the total surplus for the four markets is reduced by shortages at other cities. Stocks in storage are not the cause of concern, as yet, because these are held cheese, and it is expected that demand will clean these out before the new storing season opens. A few reductions in asking prices for held cheese are reported to have been made at Chicago on large blocks. Cheese dealers are watching the butter market closely, for when the new season opens on fresh cheese butter prices will have considerable influence on fresh cheese prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 27, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	52	50½	52½	52	50½
Tuesday	51	50	52	52	51
Wednesday	50	49½	51	52	49¼
Thursday	52	50	52½	52	48¾
Friday	50	48½	50	51	47½
Saturday	49½	48½	50	51	47½
Average for week	50.75	49.50	51.33	51.67	49.00
Previous week	52.00	50.08	52.75	52.25	47.96
Corresponding week last year	38.42	35.50	37.60	37.00	37.46

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27¾–28¼	26½–27	27–28	19½	26½
Tuesday	27¾–28¼	26½–27	27–28	19½	26¾
Wednesday	27¾–28¼	26½–27	27–28	19½	26½
Thursday	27½–28½	26½–27	27–28	20	26¼
Friday	28½–29	26½–27	27–28	20	26¼
Saturday	28½–29	26¼–27	27–28	20	26¼
Average for week	28.31	26.63	27.50	19.75	26.33
Previous week	28.02	26.67	27.75	19.67	26.42
Corresponding week last year	20.42	19.79	21.50	24.00	19.42

[1] Held twins. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	48¾	Friday	48
Tuesday	48¼	Saturday	48
Wednesday	48		
Thursday	48¾	Average	48.29

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Jan. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,265,062	11,663,325	10,273,041
Receipts since Jan. 1	42,747,048	31,481,986	38,405,694
Put in cold storage	1,283,421	1,677,375	703,820
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,081,992	2,323,325	3,069,175
Change during week	−798,571	−645,950	−2,365,355
Total holdings	9,779,292	10,577,863	25,860,722
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,243,059	2,885,136	2,888,240
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,224,534	7,981,475	9,821,195
Put in cold storage	757,498	232,772	144,896
Withdrawn from cold storage	869,852	971,237	813,870
Change during week	−112,354	−738,465	−668,974
Total holdings	9,944,036	10,056,390	8,947,044
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	8,181,246	9,737,957	4,044,181
Receipts since Jan. 1	39,576,945	31,395,699	21,386,868
Put in cold storage	3,670,561	4,932,319	887,128
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,208,551	1,499,981	3,068,223
Change during week	+1,462,007	+3,432,338	−2,181,095
Total holdings	84,761,588	83,299,581	73,542,132
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	220,163	197,812	199,942
Receipts since Jan. 1	727,039	506,876	721,941
Put in cold storage	2,850	10,462	1,945
Withdrawn from cold storage	121,761	123,257	88,958
Change during week	−118,911	−112,795	−87,013
Total holdings	194,252	313,163	147,300

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKET NOT SO FIRM

Increased Production, Lull in Demand, and Poor Export Business Were Weakening Factors.

A tendency toward increased production and a temporary lull in demand are factors which have served to change the tone of condensed and evaporated milk markets. The apparent slight increase in production has not in itself been of material importance, but with the new season close at hand this development is one which has been of influence. The nearness of the season of heavy production has also caused buyers who anticipate lower prices to work close to their immediate requirements with the result that domestic demand has slowed up somewhat. And, finally, export trade has been relatively quiet.

Under the above conditions the markets have been kept from reaching a much weaker position because of the fact that manufacturers' stocks, which were drawn on very heavily during December before current production began to increase, were still lower on Jan. 1 than on Dec. 1 when a new low point was reached. This further reduction of reserve supplies served to offset the somewhat lessened demand which followed later on.

The situation has changed somewhat since Jan. 1, and although no statistics covering a later date are available, it appears that where manufacturers were behind with orders a month ago they now have at least working stocks and are in some cases already looking forward to the time when surpluses will exist. Total stocks in manufacturers' hands on Jan. 1 were less than half what they were a year ago, and were only a little more than 25% of what they were two years ago.

Actual exports during December marked that month as one of the lightest months of 1922, the combined exports of condensed and evaporated milk having amounted to less than 10,000,000 lbs. Combined exports during the calendar year 1922 were 187,496,000 lbs. compared with 289,724,000 lbs. in 1921.

Comparatively little of the December exports went to those countries, notably Russia, which during previous months had received large quantities for relief purposes.

The light export demand during December was reflected in selling prices, especially of condensed milk, which averaged 26¢ per case lower than the previous month. Domestic prices on condensed, however, were practically unchanged, while both domestic and foreign prices of evaporated were slightly higher in December than in November.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Jan. 1, 1923.		Dec. 1, 1922.[1]		Jan. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	15,351	2,395	17,077	1,886	25,209	11,333
Total unsold stocks	9,692	1,155	8,356	957	16,677	7,427
Total unfilled orders	949	293	1,027	1,104	.....	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	43,187	122	49,995	83	152,290	523
Total unsold stocks	8,857	121	4,229	79	121,421	507
Total unfilled orders	6,225	4	19,668	.....	.....	.....

Exports.	Dec., 1922.	Nov., 1922.	Dec., 1921.
Condensed milk	3,430	5,210	6,872
Evaporated milk	6,420	6,794	15,366
Total	9,850	12,004	22,238

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices [1] to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.
[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
New England	$2.64	$2.39	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.68	2.51	$2.59	$2.64
South Atlantic	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.30
East North Central	2.43	2.35	2.47	2.41
West North Central	2.29	2.19	2.10	1.92
Western (North)	2.29	2.20	2.58	2.10
Western (South)	2.24	2.12	.....	.....
United States	2.40	2.31	2.51	2.50

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
New England	$6.05	$5.97	$4.68	$4.66
Middle Atlantic	6.07	5.96	4.67	4.65
South Atlantic	6.14	6.15	4.73	4.77
East North Central	6.06	6.10	4.51	4.49
West North Central	6.09	6.09	4.55	4.55
South Central	6.22	6.32	4.71	4.82
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.42	4.38
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.62	4.46
United States	6.10	6.07	4.62	4.50

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR JANUARY.
Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Jan. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1922	206,676	702,888	146,341	8,853,869
1923	327,337	403,946	450,343	1,642,819
Unsold stocks,[2] Jan. 1:				
1922	206,676	702,888	144,541	8,599,450
1923	327,337	351,100	41,969	835,077

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During December, 1922.
[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	40	10½–14½	11 –14½
Middle Atlantic	.....	40	8 –15	8 –14½
South Atlantic	.....	40	11 –14½	11 –14½
East North Central	.....	40	7½–15½	7½–14½
West North Central	.....	40	11 –14½	11 –14½
South Central	.....	40	11 –15½	11–15½
Northwestern	.....	44	6½–15½	7½–15½
Southwestern	13–44	13–44	8½–15½	11 –15½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 38¢–64¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods and 26¢–38¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 10¢–13¢ per lb. for case goods, and 3½¢–15¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Skim-milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 14¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 13¢–20¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During December, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	3,000	Brazil	303
Germany	19,208	Chile	364
Russia in Europe	4,140	Colombia	1,140
United Kingdom	137,742	Peru	2,236
		Venezuela	4,106
		Asia:	
		China	2,020
North America:		Japan	80,933
Bermuda	1,061	Other countries	6,752
Canada	4,971		
British Honduras	1,088	Total, Dec., 1922	286,537
Honduras	804	Total, Dec., 1921	288,287
Panama	1,460	Jan.-Dec., 1922	6,190,063
Mexico	3,291	Jan.-Dec., 1921	9,443,348
Cuba	10,370		
Haiti	1,548		

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING NOVEMBER, 1922.
[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,000	18,450
Germany	168	.....	.....	.....	95,860	432,063	24,880
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,850	2,631,072	2,500
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,158,048	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	1,625,940	96,000	1,938,700	163,620
Canada	2,515	115,830	39,908	1,034,198	2,400	4,848	2,703
Honduras	20,519	.....	10,719	13,624	28,375	18,744	1,808
Panama	41,388	15,380	23,346	109,572	26,900	76,056	3,442
Mexico	67,589	2,295	89,609	775,327	157,897	144,523	7,631
Bermuda	8,442	2,820	450	7,440	23,080	27,232	396
Cuba	95,544	1,500	58,276	959,180	1,403,662	169,083	4,343
Peru	33,478	.....	4,055	.....	4,242	91,000	4,705
China	5,472	.....	14,542	.....	649,800	151,368	2,853
Hongkong	3,526	.....	8,519	.....	117,600	11,920	.....
Japan	5,006	.....	6,056	.....	439,080	7,464	43,756
Philippine Islands	38,870	.....	12,285	.....	242,065	359,538	2,335
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,000	32,315	.....
Other countries	241,262	44,785	64,429	12,930	317,565	553,056	17,428
Total:							
November, 1922	563,804	182,610	332,194	4,538,211	5,210,424	6,793,382	305,350
November, 1921	480,147	238,299	500,494	4,760,074	6,653,042	11,473,068	974,259
11 months ending Nov., 1922	10,575,819	1,715,439	4,699,246	31,659,199	53,374,338	124,272,403	5,903,526
11 months ending Nov., 1921	7,575,529	3,138,928	11,332,582	30,299,463	87,024,249	180,462,370	9,155,061

Canada's Egg Imports May Decrease.

A decrease in Canada's imports of eggs from the United States is expected during the next few months due to the new Canadian regulations for the grading of imported eggs, reports the American consul at Ottawa.

At this time of the year pullets in the Southern States begin to lay and Canada usually imports a great many of these new laid eggs. These eggs are small, and although they may be otherwise perfect, in most cases they will not be permitted to enter Canada as "specials" because they do not weigh up to the requirements under that grade. Dealers will have to sell them as "seconds," even though they may be entitled to the "special" grading, apart from size. Consumers will be inclined to turn down eggs that must be sold as "seconds."

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING LINES GAINED SHARPLY DURING WEEK

Movement of Southern Celery Increasing—Cabbage Prices Higher—Most Other Lines Steady.

Florida celery shipments increased during the week ending Jan. 27 and prices in wholesale markets have been considerably less than opening ranges a year ago. Heaviest gains in carlot movement occurred in white potatoes, lettuce, and onions. Shipments of boxed apples, sweet potatoes, and California celery decreased to some extent, but there was a net gain of 500 cars in the weekly movement of 10 fruits and vegetables, the total being 9,321 cars, or one-third more than the corresponding period last year.

Potato prices held nearly steady in city markets, but declined slightly at shipping points. Sweet-potato prices were irregular. The increase in cabbage prices was a feature of the week, some old stock bringing $40 a ton, while Texas stock touched $60. A steady to firm tone prevailed in onion and barreled apple markets, but boxed apples closed weaker.

CELERY MOVEMENT ACTIVE.

Celery.—The popularity of celery has increased steadily in recent years, and during 1922 jobbing sales approximated $14,000,000. From January to June Florida celery is in heaviest supply, with several hundred carloads coming from California. In late summer and fall Michigan, New York, and California are the principal sources, supplemented by lighter supplies from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest.

Florida, whose active shipping season is now on, forwarded 4,800 cars last year, a gain over 1921 of 15%. The acreage has been increased this season, early estimates indicating around 3,000 acres in that State, and local reports give 4,000 cars as the probable movement from the Sanford district alone. Fairly heavy shipments also are expected from Manatee County and the Tampa section. At the opening of last season cash track prices at Sanford ranged $3–$3.50 per 10-inch crate. Early shipments this year were largely of "French Strain" celery instead of the usual Golden Self-blanching. Carlots, f. o. b. usual terms, have been selling at $1.75–$2 per crate at shipping points. In eastern jobbing markets this variety ranged $2.25–$2.50, with top of $3 in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Golden Self-blanching brings $2.50–$3 per crate of 4–6 doz. stalks. To Jan. 27 Florida had shipped 500 cars, or twice as many as in January, 1922, when the wholesale price was $3–$5.

Shipments from southern California this season have filled 600 cars, the same as last season, but from northern California 2,900 cars have moved, compared with 1,900 cars during the first half of the 1921–22 season. During the past calendar year California shipped 3,425 carloads, and about 100 cars a week were still coming from that State in January. Large crates of Golden Heart celery are jobbing in city markets at $6–$8. A year ago the range was $8–$10 because of the shortage of California stock.

From June to December Michigan marketed about 1,450 cars of celery, or 45% more than the previous season. Highball crates averaged 75¢–$1 in Chicago and St. Louis. New York's 1922 output was 3,250 cars. Two-thirds crates sold at $2–$3 in mid season, but recent sales in New York City ran as high as $4 per crate.

At an average value in wholesale markets of $1,200 per carload, Florida celery shipments in 1922 brought $5,770,000. Light arrivals from California in the early part of the year were valued at about $1,600 per carload and aggregated $1,740,000. Fall shipments at an average market value of $1,170 per carload approximated $2,750,000. Michigan celery sold in near-by cities for about $500 per carload, totaling around $800,000, and sales of New York stock amounted to $2,025,000 on the basis of $625 per car. Including the 750 cars shipped from other States, the total value of 1922 celery in distributing centers was about $14,000,000.

Potatoes.—Carlot movement of potatoes from the 18 leading shipping States increased nearly 700 cars during the week. States showing heaviest gains were New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, and Michigan. Maine Green Mountains advanced 15¢ in New York and Boston. Other lines were steady to firm in city wholesale markets but weakened slightly in producing sections.

Cabbage.—A slight increase in shipments of both old and new cabbage brought the week's total to 636 cars. New York Danish type advanced $2–$5 in eastern markets and about $2 at shipping points. Northern stock reached high point of $45 per ton bulk in St. Louis, a gain of $22 in a week. Texas stock reached $60 in St. Louis. Brokers' sales were reported at shipping points at $25–$30. Florida early pointed stock met good demand at $2.60–$3 per 1½ bu. hamper.

ONIONS NEARLY STEADY.

Onions.—Increasing shipments of onions apparently had little effect on prices in large city markets. The movement from New York State showed a gain of nearly 150%. Prices on yellow onions from all sections ranged $2.50–$3.25 per 100-lb. sack.

Apples.—Markets were steady to firm for barreled apples but slightly weaker for boxed stock. Total shipments were less than for the preceding week, but a slight increase occurred in movement from barrel shipping areas.

Miscellaneous products.—Florida *string beans* in bu. hampers $3.50–$5 in consuming markets. Texas and Louisiana bunched *beets* $2.50–$4 per bu. California *cauliflower* in crates $1.25–$1.75. Shipments decreased to 235 cars. Virginia *kale* was slow and dull in eastern cities at $1.25–$1.75 per bbl. Florida *lettuce* in 1½ bu. hampers declined 50¢–$1 in eastern cities to a close of $2.20–$3.25. California Iceberg was lower also at $3.25–$4.25 in consuming markets and $2 f. o. b. Florida *peas* in bushel baskets brought $4–$5 in New York and Philadelphia. Crates of green *peppers* from Florida were steady at $3–$4. Texas Savoy *spinach* in bushel baskets declined 25¢–35¢ in city markets closing at $1.15–$1.50. Virginia stock in barrels brought $1.75–$2.75. Shipments increased to 226 cars. Movement for the season has filled 2,112 cars, an increase of nearly 50% over last season to same date. Express shipments of Florida *strawberries* held fairly steady at 40¢–50¢ per qt. in leading markets. New Jersey and Delaware yellow *sweet potatoes* in bushel hampers were in moderate demand at 75¢–$1.25, closing firm in Pittsburgh at 85¢–1.75. Southern Nancy Halls held at $1–$1.40. Shipments decreased 75 cars. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers were steady in Chicago at $6–$6.50 but weakened in eastern markets to $4–$4.75.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.

Market.	Weekly carlot arrivals.	This season. Jan. 29.	This season. Jan. 22.	One year ago.
New York	281	[1] $1.40–1.50	[1] $1.40–1.45	[1] $2.35–2.50
Boston	166	1.60–1.75	1.55	2.15–2.25
Philadelphia	100	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.40	2.25–2.40
Baltimore	6	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.40	.....
Pittsburgh	79	1.40–1.45	1.35	2.25–2.35
Cincinnati	49	1.05–1.10	1.05–1.10	2.15
Chicago	446	[2] .85–.90	[2] .80–.95	[2] 1.75–1.90
St. Louis	104	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.05–1.10	[3] 2.00
Kansas City	220	[2] [3] 1.05–1.10	[2] [3] 1.05–1.10	[2] [3] 1.90

WEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—Bushel Hampers.

New York	57	$1.00–1.25	$1.00–1.25	$2.00–2.25
Boston	7	.50–.75	1.00	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	19	.50–.65	.65–.70	1.25–1.35
Baltimore	8	.75–.90	.40–.50	.....
Pittsburgh	49	.90–1.50	1.00–1.60	1.65–2.00
Cincinnati	12	[4] 1.00–1.05	[4] 1.00–1.05	[4] 1.15–1.25
Chicago	49	[4] .90–1.00	[4] 1.00–1.15	[4] 1.40
St. Louis	9	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.25–1.30
Kansas City	9	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per Ton.

New York	72	$28.00–32.00	$26.00–28.00	$40.00–45.00
Boston	17	[5] 2.25–2.50	[5] 2.25	[5] 3.00
Philadelphia	31	30.00–35.00	20.00–30.00	35.00–45.00
Baltimore	19	25.00–28.00	22.00–25.00	.....
Pittsburgh	16	26.00–28.00	25.00–26.00	45.00–50.00
Cincinnati	7	35.00	30.00–35.00	35.00
Chicago	36	38.00–40.00	27.00–28.00	38.00–43.00
St. Louis	22	45.00	23.00	45.00–50.00
Kansas City	21	[1] 1.75	[1] 1.75	[1] 3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. Sacks.

New York	124	$3.00–3.15	$2.90–3.00	$7.50–8.25
Boston	34	3.25	3.25–3.50	7.75–8.00
Philadelphia	41	2.65–2.75	2.85–3.10	7.65–7.75
Baltimore	7	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.10	.....
Pittsburgh	22	2.75–3.00	2.90–3.00	7.50–7.75
Cincinnati	5	3.00	2.85–3.00	8.00–8.25
Chicago	55	2.75	2.75	7.00–7.25
St. Louis	19	[6] 2.50	[6] 2.40	[6] 6.75–7.00
Kansas City	13	[6] 2.50–2.75	[6] 2.50–2.75	[6] 7.00–7.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A, 2½-Inch—Barrels.

New York	176	$4.50–4.75	$4.50–4.75	$7.50–8.00
Boston	15	5.50	5.00–5.25	7.50
Philadelphia	49	5.00	4.50–4.75	7.00–8.00
Baltimore	11	4.50–4.75	4.50–4.75	.....
Pittsburgh	54	4.75–5.00	5.00–5.25	7.25–7.75
Cincinnati	19	4.50–5.00	4.50	7.25–7.50
Chicago	24	5.00	4.50–4.75	7.50–8.00
St. Louis	2	[7] 5.00	[7] 5.00	.....
Kansas City	1	[8] 4.50–5.00	[8] 4.50–5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.

New York	173	$2.00–2.25	$2.25–2.60	$3.00–3.25
Boston	32	[9] 1.75–2.05	[9] 2.35–2.80	[9] 2.55–3.40
Pittsburgh	47	[10] 2.15–2.25	[10] 2.00–2.25	[10] 2.25–2.75
Chicago	351	2.25–2.40	2.50–2.75	2.50–3.00
St. Louis	49	[9] 2.05–2.65	[9] 2.15–2.35	2.40–2.70
Kansas City	47	[11] 2.25–2.50	[11] 2.25–2.50	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $0.92–0.95	[1] $0.92–0.95	[1] $1.56–1.66
Rochester, N. Y.	1.05	1.05–1.10	2.05–2.10
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.60–.62½	.60–.65	1.70–1.80
Minneapolis, Minn.	.60–.65	.60	1.60–1.65
Waupaca, Wis.	.60–.63	.65–.70	1.60–1.65
Idaho Falls, Idaho	.....	[12] .25	[12] 1.10
Greeley, Colo.	[13] .25–.30	[13] .25–.30	[13] 1.10
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	35.00–37.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (Bbl.)	4.25–4.50	4.25	7.00
Spokane, Wash. (Box)	1.50	1.50–1.60	2.25

[1] Bulk, per 100 lbs.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] New York Rhode Island Greenings.
[8] Midwestern Jonathans.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] Spitzenburgs.
[11] Jonathans.
[12] Carloads f. o. b. cash track.
[13] Wagon loads cash to growers.

HONEY SUPPLIES NOW LARGELY DISPOSED OF BY PRODUCERS

Crop in Most Areas Already Sold—Demand Slow for Unsold Stocks—Market Supplies Light.

Sales of honey have been light since the holidays in practically all parts of the country, under a slow demand. Reports from prominent beekeepers indicate, however, that in most of the leading producing areas the honey crop is now well out of the hands of producers. Practically no large lots of honey remain in the entire South, and many beekeepers throughout the Eastern, Central, and Pacific Coast States report that 90% of last year's honey crop has been disposed of. Proportionately more honey remains in western Colorado, Nevada, and several of the other Mountain States than in any other part of the country.

The market price of honey seems to be weakening somewhat as the season advances. Some Eastern beekeepers who placed a price of 12¢ per lb. or more on their White Clover honey early in the season finally sold in large lots at 10¢ per lb. or less. Carlots of extracted White Alfalfa and Sweet Clover are said to have been offered during the first half of January in Colorado, Idaho, and eastern Oregon at 7½¢ per lb., with beekeepers receiving as low as 7¢ per lb. from near-by dealers.

CARLOT QUOTATIONS.

Carlots of honey for outside shipments from California were quoted per lb. on a usual term basis at 10½¢–11¢ for White Orange, 9½¢–10¢ for White Sage, and 6½¢–7¢ for Light Amber Alfalfa. Sales of White Star Thistle in northern California were reported in case lots at 9¢–9½¢ per lb.

Because of the exceptionally mild winter, bees in California are ahead of normal in breeding conditions. The warm weather resulted in bees flying unusually late, and even in Utah and Nevada flights as late as the first part of January have been reported. As a result bees have used up stores rapidly, necessitating additional feeding in many cases if colonies are not to starve before the first pollen is obtained in the spring. The heavy fall of snow throughout most of the upper Central and New England States is considered to be very helpful for clover prospects for next year, and a good yield of Clover honey is expected.

One use of honey that is becoming more widespread each year is in an antifreezing solution for automobile radiators. Various proportions of honey and water are advocated, depending on the degree of cold experienced. Many beekeepers report satisfaction with equal amounts of honey and water. People who are trying out this suggestion, however, will probably prefer to experiment with the proportions, leaving containers containing varying amounts of honey and water outdoors over several cold nights.

MARKET SUPPLIES LIGHT.

Conditions in the leading market centers have shown little change for several months. Supplies are generally light, but sufficient to supply the demand. In New York city wholesalers, confectioners, and bottlers were paying on Jan. 13, 12¢–13¢ per lb. for California White Orange and 8½¢–9½¢ per lb. for Light Amber Sage. Porto Rico Amber honey could be obtained at 75¢–85¢ per gal. of about 12 lbs. The top price was reported from Boston, where bottlers and confectioners were paying 14½¢–16¢ per lb. for California White Orange and 10½¢–12¢ per lb. for Light Amber Sage.

On the same day Chicago retailers could purchase fancy White Clover comb honey from Wisconsin at $4.50 per 24-section case and No. 1 White Clover and Alfalfa from Illinois and Iowa at $3.75–$4.25 per case. Cases of New York White Clover were selling in Boston at $6–$6.50 per case, with carton stock from New York and Vermont bringing $6.50–$7 per case.

The market for beeswax has been steady to firm. January quotations from Chicago showed a top price of 35¢ per lb. for light wax with dark and medium color stock purchaseable at 27¢–29¢. Dark colored beeswax from Africa was selling at 23¢–24¢ per lb. in New York city on Jan. 13, which compares with a price of 15¢–18¢ per lb. for this grade wax a year ago.

PRICES OF SHELLED PEANUTS HAVE MADE STEADY ADVANCES

Shortness of 1922 Crop a Factor in Brisk Demand—Peanuts in Shell Also in Firm Position

Ever since peanut shippers have realized how very short the 1922 peanut crop is, prices of both farmers' goods and milled stock have been either on the upgrade or have shown a distinct firmness with upward tendency. Demand has been very brisk for nearly all grades of shelled peanuts, and although peanuts in the shell have been called for in moderate quantities only, the price has been maintained without a trace of decline.

According to the revised figures, the total peanut crop of the country for 1922 is placed at 623,507,000 lbs., compared with 829,307,000 lbs. in 1921, and 841,474,000 lbs. the preceding year. These figures refer to the entire peanut outturn, and include peanuts used locally as well as those shipped to shelling and crushing mills. In the commercial areas of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia the outturn is considered by competent observers to total only 50% to 60% of last year's production.

FARMERS HOLD LIGHT SUPPLIES.

Farmers have been hauling their peanuts briskly, and in the Southeast and the Southwest comparatively few carlots remain in the hands of the growers. Supplies in the hands of country merchants and shelling plants are also becoming depleted as a result of very heavy demand for shelled peanuts. Shipments of shelled goods have gone out in very large volume lately. During the week ending Jan. 13, 2,322,380 lbs. of shelled peanuts moved out of the Southeast alone, according to station agents in towns at which shelling plants are located, with a few stations unreported.

On January 23 the market price for farmers' stock Spanish in Georgia and Alabama ranged $125–$135 per ton at country points with the movement generally limited. Demand for peanuts for planting purposes has been unusually heavy lately, as many farmers who had not intended to plant peanuts this coming season, and had disposed of their entire crop, have changed their minds as a result of the prevailing high prices and are buying back enough for seed.

Probably less than one-fourth of the farmers' stock peanuts in the Virginia-North Carolina territory still remain in the hands of the growers. Runners and Bunch in this area were quoted on Jan. 23 at 6½¢–7¢ per lb., with Jumbos selling at 7½¢–8¢ per lb. The small quantity of farmers' grade Spanish remaining in the hands of the growers in Virginia and North Carolina was in demand at around $2.15–$2.25 per 30-lb. bushel delivered.

MANY SHELLERS OVERSOLD.

The confident feeling of strength on the part of many Southern peanut shippers is based partly on their claim that cleaned and shelled stock made from recent purchases must sell at an advance over current quotations if shippers are to make a profit. Furthermore, many shellers are heavily oversold and are not accepting orders except for delivery some time in the future. On Jan. 23 new stock cleaned Jumbos were being quoted at 11¢–11½¢ and fancys at mostly 8¢ per lb. Extras were rather scarce, as many cleaners were shelling stock which would normally be made into the extra grade. Extra large Virginia shelled were exceedingly scarce and quoted at 14¢–16¢ per lb., with No. 1 firm at 10¢–10½¢. No. 1 Spanish showed a very strong feeling and were quoted at 11½¢–11½¢ per lb. f. o. b. Virginia points, and 11¢–11½¢ for shipments from Southeastern and Southwestern shelling points.

The condition of the oriental peanut market is both unstable and uncertain. The total production of peanuts in China for 1922 is estimated at 365,000 tons or 730,000,000 lbs. according to the American consul at Shanghai. This large amount, although in excess of our domestic crop last year, is below the normal production in China, as the 1921 peanut crop in that country was estimated at 411,834 tons, while Shantung alone is said frequently to have a yield of 400,000 tons or more.

The exportable surplus from China of last year's crop, either as peanut oil or peanuts, has been estimated at 50% of the production. Reports received from China several weeks ago indicated that considerable quantities were under contract for shipment to European countries, but unsettled conditions in Europe were later reported to have resulted in the cancellation of many contracts. Although imported peanuts are now subject to a tariff of 4¢ per lb. for shelled and 3¢ per lb. for unshelled, the high prices prevailing for peanuts at this time may result in considerable amounts being imported, especially as the 1922 crop of extra large shelled is admittedly much too small to take care of the normal demands of the salting trade.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Jan. 27.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Jan. 27.	Last season to Jan. 28.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	983	721	1,191	36,797	50,231	56,295
Bbl. areas.	694	307	685	52,488	26,945	32,071
Cabbage:						
1922	552	280	520	37,124	29,138	31,000
1923	84	295	80	[1] 331	[1] 987	[1] 37,124
Cauliflower	235	76	272	2,499	2,482	4,335
Celery:						
1922	104	103	278	13,443	11,425	11,640
1923	190	175	162	[1] 505	[1] 246	[1] 13,443
Lettuce	881	440	719	5,648	5,211	21,980
Onions	433	333	356	25,091	19,002	20,768
Potatoes:						
Sweet	356	313	431	15,685	14,184	19,311
White	4,260	3,683	3,600	170,809	167,811	238,233
Spinach	226	81	192	2,112	1,428	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	323	202	335	1,225	984	19,353
Total	9,321	7,009	8,821	362,921	328,841	459,690

[1] Not included in totals.

WISCONSIN POTATOES SELLING SLOWLY AT VERY LOW PRICES

Season Considered Unsuccessful for Both Growers and Dealers—Growers Hold Large Stocks

The Wisconsin potato deal has not been satisfactory to either growers or dealers, according to reports from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Waupaca, and, judging from opinions expressed by the best-informed members of the local trade, there seems to be very little relief in sight.

Wisconsin potato growers are having their third successive discouraging year. Two seasons ago and this season there was a heavy production and uniformly low prices throughout the country, while in the 1921–22 season prices were relatively high but there was a very short crop throughout Wisconsin.

Shipments during the 1920–21 season filled 18,660 cars, of which 8,840 cars, or 47%, had been shipped by the middle of January. The movement last season was 10,980 cars, of which 4,885 cars, or 45%, had been marketed by Jan. 15, 1922. This season Wisconsin has already shipped more than 10,000 cars of potatoes, and it is believed locally that the shipping period will be prolonged through May and possibly June.

DEALERS' STOCKS VERY LIGHT.

Growers still have large stocks on hand. Dealers have stored relatively little in their own warehouses, having refused to take the risks and repeat the losses of last season. Dealers this year have preferred to sell the stock about as fast as it was purchased; they have let the farmers take the storage risks.

Many growers are becoming accustomed to the low prices and show a willingness to haul rather freely at 40¢ per 100 lbs. cash at warehouse, but when the price goes as low as 35¢ hauling practically stops. Farmers contend that potatoes are worth more than that as feed and consequently large quantities are now being diverted to that use. In the immediate vicinity of Waupaca it is claimed that at least 1,000 bus. per day are being consumed as feed on the farms. This practice, of course, is more or less prevalent throughout the State and in the end will reduce considerably the supplies available for shipment to market. The amount of frosted stock being found in the pits is scarcely sufficient to affect the general situation.

The contrasts between this season and last are brought out clearly in the following table:

Item.	Last season.	This season.
State production	21,420,000 bus.	40,672,000 bu.
Average yield per acre	68 bus.	124 bus.
Total shipments for season.	10,980 cars	
Shipments to Jan. 20	5,244 cars	10,077 cars.
Opening price to growers, per 100 lbs.	$1.25–$2	80¢.
Jan. 10 price to growers, per 100 lbs.	$1.35	35¢.
Dealers' warehouses in January.	Well-filled	Comparatively empty.
Most stock held by	Dealers	Growers.

Cooperative Shipping-Point Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables in Idaho.

Inspection of certain fruits and vegetables at Idaho shipping points has been conducted since Aug. 15, 1922, under a cooperative agreement between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. An inspector from the department was assigned to Idaho to supervise and assist the local inspectors employed by the State. To the end of December joint certificates of inspection had been issued on 7,412 cars, as follows:

	Cars.		Cars.
Potatoes	4,200	Peaches	68
Apples	1,645	Pears	7
Prunes	1,244	Onions	7
Lettuce	235	Miscellaneous	6

It would hardly have been possible to have chosen a more unfavorable year, from the standpoint of markets, prices, and transportation, to inaugurate this cooperative shipping-point inspection service. Under normal conditions a much better record would have been made than the above figures indicate.

Potatoes graded under this arrangement were classified as follows: U. S. Fancy, 50 cars; U. S. No. 1, 3,924 cars; U. S. No. 2, 156 cars; U. S. No. 1 and No. 2, 34 cars; U. S. Fancy and No. 1, 18 cars; no grade given to 18 cars.

The apples were shipped under the following grades: Idaho Combination, Extra Fancy, Fancy , and C grade, 1,483 cars; Extra Fancy, 48 cars; Fancy, 28 cars; Extra Fancy and Fancy, 22 cars; C grade, 19 cars; no grade given to 17 cars. Inspectors graded 11 cars as "cookers;" 9 cars combination Fancy and C grade; 3 cars Extra Fancy and C grade; 5 cars Oregon grades. These last cars were inspected on the Oregon side of the State line. Apples in baskets filled 710 cars; boxed apples, 520 cars; bulk, 404 cars, and barreled stock, 11 cars.

All cars of prunes graded Idaho No. 1 and were shipped in the following containers: 970 cars in "suitcases;" 218 cars in 4-basket crates; 15 cars in "face and fill" lugs; 37 cars in half-bushel baskets and 4 cars in bushel baskets. The lettuce, which was packed and loaded in accordance with California methods, graded as follows: 152 cars No. 1; 32 cars No. 2; 42 cars No. 1 and No. 2; 7 cars Fancy; 1 car mixed No. 1 and Fancy; 1 car no grade given. The peaches graded 66 cars of Idaho No. 1 and 2 cars of Idaho No. 2. The 7 cars of onions which were inspected all graded U. S. No. 1.

Fruits and Vegetables Being Inspected for U. S. Shipping Board.

During December, 1922, food products inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in New York City examined about 69,500 lbs. of fruit and 141,600 lbs. of vegetables for the U. S. Shipping Board. Of this amount, more than 38,000 lbs. were rejected because of failure to meet specifications

This is a new branch of the inspection service inaugurated at the request of the U. S. Shipping Board. Not only was this large quantity of food supplies inspected for passenger vessels whose home port is New York, but nearly 60,000 lbs. were also examined for other projects of the Shipping Board in that territory.

Inspectors at the Naval bases in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia handled 2,032,869 lbs. of fruit and vegetables for the Navy during December and 209,114 lbs. for the Marine Corps. This is nearly double the volume of November inspections. At San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego about 1,766,800 lbs. were examined for the Navy, and 31,000 lbs. for the Marines at San Diego.

The usual December slump prevailed in the 30 city markets at which inspectors are located. Inspections decreased one-third compared with November, totaling 2,063. But this is an increase of 21% over the record of December, 1921. Fruit inspections during the past month totaled 1,297 and vegetable inspections 766. The same proportions prevailed a year ago. About 540 inspections were made at the request of carriers, mostly in Philadelphia. Lack of time made it necessary to decline 36 requests in December.

Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables for the Navy.

During November, 1922, food products inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture located at San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego examined approximately 1,679,000 lbs. of fruits and vegetables for the Navy, half of this work being done at the San Pedro naval base. Inspections for the Marine Corps at San Diego covered nearly 23,000 lbs. Work for the Navy and Marines on the Pacific Coast was 35% heavier than the November inspections at naval bases on the Atlantic Coast. A detailed report of other inspection work during November appeared in Weather, Crops, and Markets for Dec. 30, on page 583.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending January 27, 1923.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.
Spitzenbergs:			*Per box.*
Extra Fancy, large sizes.	Washington	London	$2.67–$2.79
Do	do	Liverpool	2.09– 3.08
Do	do	Glasgow	2.33– 2.85
Fancy, medium sizes.	do	do	2.27– 2.73
Do	do	Liverpool	1.92– 2.73
C Grade, small sizes.	do	do	1.45– 2.44
Do	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.56
Jonathans:			
Extra Fancy	do	London	2.33– 2.56
Winesaps:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.09– 2.79
Do	do	Glasgow	2.56– 3.14
Fancy, medium sizes.	do	do	2.33– 2.79
Do	do	Liverpool	2.03– 2.56
Fancy	do	London	2.09– 2.56
C Grade, small sizes:	do	Liverpool	1.98– 2.33
Do	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.15
Yellow Newtowns:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	1.98– 3.26
Do	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.85
Fancy, medium sizes.	do	Liverpool	2.03– 2.91
Fancy	do	London	2.21– 2.67
Do	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.56
C Grade, small sizes.	do	Liverpool	1.45– 2.38
Do	do	Glasgow	1.98– 2.50
All grades	California	London	2.33– 2.56
All grades, medium sizes.	do	Liverpool	1.80– 2.33
Stayman Winesaps:			
Extra Fancy	Washington	do	2.33– 2.44
Fancy, medium sizes.	do	do	2.21– 2.38
All grades	do	Glasgow	2.09– 2.44
Rome Beauty:			
All grades	do	Liverpool	2.33– 2.79
Do	do	Glasgow	2.15– 2.67
Delicious:			
All grades	do	do	2.09– 2.85
York Imperials:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia	Liverpool	3.72– 7.44
Do	do	Glasgow	5.35– 5.81
Ben Davis:			
All grades	do	Liverpool	5.81– 5.93
Do	New York	do	6.63
Do	Virginia	Glasgow	5.58– 6.05
Rhode Island Greenings:			
All grades	New York	Liverpool	5.58– 5.93
Do	Virginia	Glasgow	5.58
Baldwins:			
All grades	New York	Liverpool	3.72– 5.12
Yellow Newtowns:			
All grades	Virginia	do	5.35– 7.44
Do	do	Glasgow	5.23– 8.14
Gano:			
All grades	do	do	5.81

(Conversions made at the rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 26, when a shilling was worth about 23 cents.)

Grain

WHEAT AND CORN FUTURES ON LOWER LEVELS AS WEEK ENDS

Primary Movement Less Than During Previous Week —Soft Winter Wheat Was in Urgent Demand.

Future wheat prices declined about 2¢ per bu. and future corn prices about ¼¢ per bu. during the week ending Jan. 27. At the close of the week May wheat at Chicago was quoted at $1.16½ compared with $1.18 at the close of the previous week, while Chicago July wheat closed at $1.11¼. May and July corn at Chicago both closed at 72⅝¢. The declines in future prices at other important markets were practically the same as the decline at Chicago.

The primary movement of grains was lighter than for the previous week, having been as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	7,609,000	8,123,000	4,936,000
Primary shipments	5,125,000	14,566,000	4,207,000
Visible supply	45,505,000	20,594,000	31,003,000
Receipts:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	173	1,270	500
Minneapolis	2,479	195	251
St. Louis	597	744	483
Kansas City	957	399	179
Cincinnati	66	108	40
New York	438	844	50

Premiums on Red Winter wheat were advanced 1¢–2¢ per bu. at Chicago during the week, but the larger premiums failed to bring out any wheat. Millers were in the market for the Red Winter but were not strong buyers of other kinds. Spring and Hard Winter wheats were, therefore, taken principally by shippers and elevator interests.

Foreign demand was irregular but during the latter part of the week fair sales were made at seaboard. Total export sales reported at gulf and seaboard were 2,740,000 bus.; including Manitobas to Greece and a cargo to Germany for deferred shipment. Italy also bought Durums during the early part of the week.

Premiums were lower at Kansas City. Several lots of 13% protein No. 2 Hard Winter were reported bought by mills on a basis of 8¢ per bu. over the May delivery. No. 3 wheat sold as low as 1¢–2¢ per bu. under the May. Offerings of wheat from country shippers were of only fair amounts as farmers were holding their wheat for $1, or more, per bu. Mills, however, were not urgent buyers, and it was reported that many of them have already contracted sufficient wheat to meet their requirements for 60–90 days.

Choice grades of Soft Winter wheat were little if any cheaper at St. Louis, but the demand was rather narrow, being almost entirely from local mills. Other grades were also 2¢ lower than at the close of the previous week.

Cash wheat at Minneapolis declined about 1¢ but Dark Northern was quoted at the close of the week at premiums ranging from 1¢–18¢ over the Minneapolis May price. An increased movement of wheat to Duluth advanced the prices of wheat slightly at the lower part of the range. No. 1 Amber durum wheat was quoted at 98¼¢ to about $1.13.

Demand for both corn and oats was of small volume at practically all the markets during the week and was scarcely equal to the current receipts. At Chicago both exports and the domestic shipping demand for grain fell off materially. Outside concerns manufacturing grain products and local industries were the principal buyers. Cereal manufacturers were the principal buyers of oats but confined their purchases principally to No. 2 White. Seed buyers were also in the market for oats that would meet their requirements.

Shippers were the principal buyers of both corn and oats at St. Louis but fairly large quantities of corn were also taken for export. Offerings of both grains were slightly in excess of the demand toward the close of the week. A good carlot demand from the feeding trade in Missouri and surrounding States for both corn and oats was reported at Kansas City. Texas and other southern territory, however, which had been buying recently, bought only small amounts. Corn was offered freely from Nebraska, but Iowa shippers were offering only in moderate proportions. Stocks of corn in Kansas City increased 97,129 bus. during the week and totaled 827,325 bus.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 27, 1923:					
Atlantic ports [1]	939	1,197	20	56	1,513
Gulf ports [2]	694	719	8	.....	26
Pacific ports [3]	92	.....	.....	25	.....
Total	1,725	1,916	28	81	1,539
Previous week	2,668	1,501	348	419	1,703
Corresponding week last year	2,611	5,301	16	165	170
Total July 1, 1922 to Jan. 27, 1923	102,104	35,270	13,199	17,559	25,737
Corresponding period last year	146,753	34,763	568	18,057	5,563

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Arizona Cantaloupes Widely Distributed.

During the 1922 season a record was secured of all primary destinations of Arizona cantaloupes except 90 cars. The distribution by geographical sections, compared with the 1921 season, is shown in the following table:

Destination.	1921	1922
	Cars.	*Cars.*
New England States	84	88
North Atlantic States	621	643
Southern States	45	45
Great Lakes States	513	516
Missouri River Valley States	115	133
Rocky Mountain States	73	48
Pacific Coast States	10	0
Canada	3	2
Total included in record	1,464	1,475

Cities receiving 50 or more cars were as follows: New York, 369; Chicago, 234; Pittsburgh, 107; Boston, 60; Kansas City, 53; Detroit, 52; and Philadelphia, 50. Some of the shipments originally destined to New York probably were diverted en route.

Shipments of peaches totaled 38,000 cars in 1922, compared with 27,300 cars in 1921 and an average of 26,564 for the five years 1917–1921.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, January 26, 1923.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spr.	No. 1	123¾	120¾	.....	.....	.....	127
	No. 2	120¼	.....	119¼	.....	.....	121¾
Hard Winter	No. 2	118½	115¾	115¾	117¼	117¾	116½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	120	118	.....	117	116⅝	.....
	No. 3	117½	114½	.....	116½	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	128	127	124	125	125	124
	No. 2	127	124	119	121	120	117
	No. 3	118	113	113	116	118	115
Northern Spg.	No. 1	125	121	119	126	120	121
	No. 2	121	118	115	117	117	118
	No. 3	115	115	110	112	114	112
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	116	117	119⅜	117¾	120	120
	No. 3	120	119	117¼	117⅜	120	117¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	110	110	.....	112	113
	No. 2	115⅝	111¼	111¼	113¼	113⅜	114¼
	No. 3	112¼	111⅜	110½	112⅜	113½	113⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	.....	108½	110	.....	109
Red Winter	No. 3	123⅜	.....	120¼	124	121	123½
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	.....	114½	115¾	114	113
	No. 3	118	.....	115	113¾	116¼	115
Hard Winter	No. 1	110½	109	108¾	110	111	.....
	No. 2	110¼	108¼	108¼	109¾	109¾	110¼
	No. 3	110⅜	107¼	108¾	110½	109	110
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	137¾	135¼	134¾	.....	135	135
	No. 3	134	130	130¾	132¼	131	131½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	71½	70¾	69¾	71¾	71¾	71
	No. 3	70½	69¼	68½	69¾	70	69¼
Yellow	No. 2	71½	70½	70	71¼	71¾	71
	No. 3	70⅜	69⅝	68¾	69¾	70	69¼
Mixed	No. 2	71⅛	70¼	69½	71	71¾	71
	No. 3	70¼	69¼	68¾	69½	69¾	69½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
	No. 3	64½	63¾	62¼	63¼	64¼	63¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	70	68½	68¼	.....	70	70
Yellow	No. 2	70	68¾	68¾	70	70½	70
	No. 3	69	68	67¾	69	.....	69½
Mixed	No. 2	68½	68¾	68¼	69½	70	69¾
	No. 3	69	.....	67½	.....	69½	69
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	66½	65¾	64⅞	65⅝	66⅝	66
	No. 3	66½	64⅝	64	65	65	65
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	64¾	65½	66	65¾
	No. 2	66¼	65	64½	65⅝	65⅞	65¼
	No. 3	65	64	63¾	64¾	65⅝	64½
Mixed	No. 2	65¼	64⅜	.....	65¼	65⅝	65¼
	No. 3	64½	.....	63¾	64¼	65½	64¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	72½	71¼	70½	72½	73½	73
	No. 3	71½	70	69¼	71	72½	72
Yellow	No. 2	72½	71	70½	71	72	72
	No. 3	71	69½	69	69¾	70¼	70¼

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	46	45¾	.....	45¾	45½	46½
	No. 2	44¾	44¼	43½	44½	44¾	44¼
	No. 3	43¾	43	42½	43½	43¼	43¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	41½	41½	40½	40¾	41½	40¾
	No. 3	40¼	39¾	39	39½	39¼	40
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	46	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	44	43½	43	43⅞	44	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	41⅝	40⅝	40½	41½	41⅝	41⅝
	No. 4	40½	.....	39½	40½	.....	40⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	46	45½	45½	47½	45⅜	45½
	No. 2	45½	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
	No. 3	44½	43¼	43½	44	44	43¾

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		87½	86¾	86	87½	87	86½
MINNEAPOLIS							
Western	No. 2	81½	81	80½	80¾	80¾	80½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	118⅝	115⅞	116⅛	117⅛	117	117⅛
	July	112⅜	111⅜	111⅜	112	111½	111⅜
Corn	May	72⅞	71½	71⅞	72½	72½	72⅜
	July	72⅞	72	71⅞	72⅜	73	73⅛
Oats	May	44¾	43½	43½	44⅜	44½	44½
	July	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42⅜	42½	42⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	110⅛	108	108½	109⅜	109	109
	July	105⅝	104½	104¼	104¾	104¼	104½
Corn	May	70⅜	69½	69	69⅝	69⅞	70
	July	70¼	69½	69⅜	70	70⅛	70½
Oats	May	43¼	42½	42⅜	43¼	43¼	43¾

Hay and Feed

EASTERN HAY MARKETS WERE FIRM UNDER HEAVIER DEMAND

Continued Mild Weather Has Materially Curtailed Demand in Central and Western Markets.

The weather was the predominant factor in the hay market during the week ending Jan. 27. In New England where wintry weather with heavy snows prevailed the hay market was stronger than for several weeks, while in the Central West and Southwest where unusually mild weather has prevailed during the past month the demand for hay was less urgent although prices were fairly firm at several markets.

Demand for alfalfa in the Southwest was considerably reduced because of lack of feeding demand, and although a larger percentage of the crop than usual had moved to market earlier in the season it was reported that if the mild weather continued there would be a carryover in some sections. Southern buyers were reported to be placing orders for future shipments of hay in order to have adequate stocks in the event that bad roads should restrict shipments later in the spring.

Receipts at the various markets were fairly heavy and about normal for the time of the year as indicated in the following table:

City	Week ending— Jan. 27, 1923.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 28, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	56	45	174
New York	203	173	401
Philadelphia	111	100	.....
Pittsburgh	157	161	221
Cincinnati	192	215	182
Chicago	366	369	277
Minneapolis-St. Paul	129	113	116
St. Louis	305	218	.....
Omaha	126	189	.....
Kansas City	718	688	524
Los Angeles	116	241	125
San Francisco	51	93	.....

Timothy.—Limited receipts at Boston caused a firm hay market. Transportation was tied up in some sections by heavy snowstorms and receipts continued light. Prices advanced 50¢–$1 during the week, more because of light receipts, however, than because of increased demand. At New York the market was rather dull, buyers were scarce, and the price range was about 50¢ lower. Receipts were scattered which affected the trade at the principal warehouses.

The market at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh remained practically unchanged during the week. Receipts were fairly heavy but were principally of the poorer grades. The better grades sold at unchanged prices but the lower grades and clover mixtures sold slowly. A better southern demand absorbed about 75% of the receipts at Cincinnati. Clover and heavy mixtures, which had been dull for several weeks, sold at better prices while timothy and light mixtures were in good demand at steady prices. Considerable hay was billed through and was not offered for sale on the plug tracks.

The market was very dull at Chicago during the week. Receipts were in excess of demand until toward the end of the week but advices of country shipments were decreasing so that small receipts are expected. Railroads were delivering more regularly during the week and were not bunching the shipments. Quotations were changed to the basis of Federal hay grades during the week and will be made on that basis hereafter. Liberal receipts and mild weather weakened the market at St. Louis but stormy and colder weather at Minneapolis strengthened that market.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market generally was slightly weaker, mild weather having reduced consumption which has made more hay available for market than was expected. In some sections of the Southwest hay has been made during practically all of the winter season. New hay was being marketed at Los Angeles and prices in that market have dropped several dollars per ton during the past few weeks. Choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted at $27 per ton. Farther north in California pasture is becoming available and shippers were offering hay at $5 per ton less than a few weeks ago. Buyers, however, were not active. At Omaha buyers were also holding off expecting lower prices during the remainder of the season.

Local shippers in the North Central section of the country advanced prices $4–$5 per ton because of the expected increase in demand occasioned by the recent storms in that section. Consumers, however, have not been active buyers at the increased price.

Prairie.—The prairie market generally was dull, caused principally by the mild weather and by the large stocks of other kinds of hay which are selling at lower prices than prairie hay.

EXTREMELY DULL CONDITIONS PREVAILED IN FEED MARKETS

Light Production Main Factor in Keeping Prices Steady—Interior Stocks Believed Ample.

Practically all of the feed markets reported an extremely dull condition during the week ending Jan. 27. Interior dealers seemingly had sufficient supplies on hand to take care of their immediate requirements and did not show any inclination to anticipate their future wants. This situation resulted in active offerings by resellers at below mill prices.

Production, especially of wheat feeds, was light, but in view of the fact that retail dealers in principal consuming sections during the past few months bought feed in excess of their actual needs the reduced output did not cause a great deal of concern. In a few isolated cases it was thought that interior dealers might be short of some particular commodity, or commodities, but taking the situation as a whole supplies were believed to be fully adequate to the present demand.

Prices held fairly steady. Receipts were ample. Shipments of most feeds were light. The movement was somewhat retarded in the Northeast because of congested railroad conditions but was fairly satisfactory in other sections.

Wheat mill feeds.—Trading in wheat mill feeds was quiet. Owners showed more

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JANUARY 27, 1923.

[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	27.00	23.50	23.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	22.00	17.50	21.00	16.50	19.50	.....	15.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	21.50	21.00	16.50	20.00	22.00	.....	16.50	17.00	15.00	16.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	20.00	17.50	21.50	22.50	.....	16.50	17.00	[3] 15.50	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover, mixed	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	.....	.....	16.50	20.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	16.50	20.50	.....	.....	15.50	15.00	[3] 16.00	16.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	30.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	.....	20.50	22.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	26.00	20.00	20.00	20.50	.....	18.00	19.50	.....	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	.....	15.00	16.25	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	14.50	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	15.00	.....	11.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	16.50	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	18.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	7.50	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	11.00	12.00	8.00	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	.....	25.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	35.00	35.00	34.50	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	36.00	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	28.50	.....	26.00	35.00	32.00
Hard winter	.....	34.75	34.50	33.50	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	28.50	.....	28.00	27.00	26.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.75	35.00	34.50	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.00	29.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	37.50	.....	37.00	36.00	36.50	38.50	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	43.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.75	34.50	.....	.....	32.00	31.00	30.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	.....	33.00
Wheat, mill-run	36.25	.....	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	31.00
Rye middlings	33.50	.....	.....	32.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed (34%)	56.50	56.00	56.00	57.00	.....	.....	.....	56.50	55.00	53.00	.....	57.00	58.00	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	55.15	54.25	54.00	52.00	53.50	.....	45.50	49.50	50.00	.....	.....	52.50	50.50	47.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	51.40	50.25	50.00	48.00	49.50	45.50	42.00	46.50	47.00	.....	.....	.....	47.00	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal, medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	31.00	28.50	.....	27.25	26.50	25.00	33.00	.....
Gluten feed	49.80	49.15	48.75	46.55	.....	.....	.....	45.25	42.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.25	36.75	36.50	.....	35.00	.....	.....	33.50	30.50	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	37.00	36.25	36.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	33.00	29.50	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	47.00	48.00	47.00	51.00	48.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Nominal.
[4] Rolled.

anxiety to make sales, yet the interest did not develop to a point where they were willing to accept bids under the market. The principal demand appeared to be for transit offerings to take care of immediate requirements. With the exception of the Northeast most sections reported that such offerings commanded premiums over February, March, and April shipments. Bran and middlings were quoted at approximately the same price. Winter wheat bran ruled slightly under the price of spring wheat bran. Demand for mixed cars in the Southwest was good. The best inquiry for straight cars in Kansas City territory was from eastern markets and a good volume of sales was also reported to the Southeast. Interior stocks of most wheat feeds were considered slightly above normal. Shipments were fair and receipts in most markets ample.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at mills were heavy. Export operators offered around $48.50 per ton for slab cake delivered at Galveston and absorbed much of the surplus of Texas mills. Export demand revived strength in the market and slightly higher prices prevailed in a few sections despite a general absence of feeding demand from both the West and the East. Oklahoma and Arkansas mills offered on a somewhat freer scale, but sales were restricted. In the Southeast little change was noted and prices held steady. Hulls were in fair request and sold at firm prices. Shipments were light. Supplies in the interior were considered above normal.

Linseed cake and meal.—Production of linseed cake and meal was light. Although demand was only moderate, the offerings were equally light. Hence prices in most sections held firm. The output of eastern mills was slightly in excess of the demand with the result that relatively lower prices prevailed in the East than in the Northwest. A scarcity of flax stocks in the latter section assisted in sustaining prices Export demand was light. The depreciation of Belgian francs caused American linseed cake to be available in Antwerp at several dollars per ton less than in other European markets. Rotterdam quoted cake at around $51 per ton and about $7 per ton less was asked for May–August deliveries. Shipments were light. Supplies in dealers' hands fair.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed was heavy. Demand was good and was expected by manufacturers to continue steady for some time, as consumption of this feed is usually large during the months of February and March. Offerings by the smaller mills both for immediate and 30-day shipments were freer than they have been during the past month. Quotations both for gluten feed and gluten meal were unchanged. Gluten meal sold at about $12 per ton over the price of gluten feed. Quotations of the larger mills were subject to the usual guaranty of refund in case of their reduction in price on date of shipment, with their option of shipping during January or February. Stocks at mills were light but supplies in the interior were considered by the trade to be about normal. Receipts and shipments were good, and the movement was heavy.

Hominy feed.—Lower corn quotations affected the price of hominy feed. A slow demand and fairly liberal stocks also were responsible for a reduction of 50¢–$1 in most markets. There was no material change in the volume of offerings but the indifferent

(Concluded on page 98, column 3)

Seeds

SEED DEMAND REPORTED DULL; SOME PRICE DECLINES NOTED

Red Clover, Alfalfa, and Timothy Prices Lower in Some Cities—Alsike Clover Exported.

Demand for field seeds during the week ending Jan. 27 was dull in most markets. Unfavorable weather was given as a cause of the inactivity in a few sections, but elsewhere it was difficult to conjecture regarding the cause. However, seedsmen are anticipating much better business during February because the agricultural situation looks better to them than last year. Some seeds declined a little but, on the other hand, a few were quoted higher.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover and alfalfa prices were lower in a few markets. A recent report from a German correspondent states that the price of red clover seed is firm in that country because not much is being offered from Poland and Great Britain and prices show an upward trend in Czechoslovakia. Although the export demand for alsike clover was fair, prices were a little weaker. Approximately 210,000 lbs. was exported from New York to Denmark and Germany during the week. About 11,000 lbs. of white clover arrived at New York from Germany and 20,000 lbs. of clover (kind not specified) arrived at Baltimore from Belgium.

Grasses.—Timothy prices declined a little and exports to European countries continued. Approximately 322,000 lbs. was exported from New York and Baltimore to Denmark, Germany, Holland, and Great Britain. About 40,000 lbs. of redtop and 11,000 lbs. of meadow fescue were shipped from New York to Germany. Approximately 48,000 lbs. of orchard grass from Denmark and 17,700 lbs. of rye grass from Great Britain arrived at New York and about 29,700 lbs. of rye grass arrived at Baltimore from Great Britain, all subject to the seed importation act.

Miscellaneous.—Golden, Siberian, and Japanese millet prices were somewhat higher in a few markets and sorgo prices were a little weaker. Golden millet was quoted in some important markets at $3.50–$4.25 per 100 lbs., Siberian at $3–$3.75, and Japanese at $2.50–$3. Amber sorgo prices were mostly $4.25–$5.25 and orange sorgo $4.50–$5.50. The present demand for these seeds in the Southwest is not urgent but, on the other hand, stocks are not burdensome, and it would not require much of a demand to cause prices to go higher. Available supplies of Sudan grass are reported exceedingly small, but present jobbing prices of $12–$13 per 100 lbs. near producing sections are considerably higher than last year and may curtail the demand somewhat.

Demand for seed grains has been slow. In some sections a fair demand for barley and oats free from wild oats has been reported. Thus far not much attention has been paid to seed corn because most of the seed saved by farmers last fall is expected to germinate satisfactorily.

Wyoming's Crop of Certified Seed Potatoes Placed at 100,000 Bushels.

The total production of certified seed potatoes in Wyoming in 1922 was 100,000 bus. This seed was produced on dry land and in a high altitude. The varieties grown are Cobblers and Bliss Triumph, which find a ready market in the South. Most of the surplus has been sold at $1.60 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping point.

A full report of seed potato certification in other States appeared in Weather, Crops, and Markets for Jan. 13, 1923.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JANUARY 27, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S., Jan. 28, 1922.	Av. for U. S., Jan. 29, 1921.
	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Clovers:																
Red clover	99.4	92	22.50	22.50	24.00	23.00	22.35	22.50	22.50	23.25	21.50	22.50	23.00	22.00	25.10	21.05
Alsike clover	98.3	91	17.00	17.00	17.60	17.75	17.75	18.00	16.50	18.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	19.25	26.90
White clover	96.9	91	57.50	55.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	60.00	39.75	54.35
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	17.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	11.05	8.55
Sweet clover	98.9	90	12.50	11.00	13.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.50	9.00	12.60
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	21.65	21.50
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.50	20.00	19.00	21.50	.....	19.75	19.50	21.00	20.00	19.50	19.50	20.00	17.60	18.90
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.20	7.50	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.00	6.75	7.40	7.50	7.75	7.25	7.35	7.65
Redtop	93.2	90	20.50	20.00	19.50	20.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	21.75	.....	23.90	14.95
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	27.50	26.50	27.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	26.00	.....	48.25	27.65
Orchard grass	86.9	87	13.00	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.00	13.00	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	16.50	.....	18.70	15.50
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	21.00	21.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	32.60	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	11.00	11.00	13.50	10.25	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	.....	19.85	23.30
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	12.50	15.00	13.00	.....	13.25	17.10
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	15.00	16.00	15.00	.....	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Rape	99.2	92	6.50	6.25	6.00	.....	.....	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	10.00	.....	7.50	7.85
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	17.00	.....	16.50	18.00	18.50	.....	17.75	18.00	19.00	.....	18.00	.....	11.45	14.05
Common vetch	98.7	92	6.00	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	6.00	7.60
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.25	4.35
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	.....	3.85	4.85
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	4.50	4.00	6.00	5.00	3.60	.....	.....	3.80	5.90
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.85	2.50
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.70	.85	.80	.....	.65	.65	.85	.80	.85	.95	.....	.70	.90
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.00	1.50
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	.....	1.85	.....	.....	1.65	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	2.20

Cotton

PRICES DROP AFTER REACHING NEW HIGH LEVELS OF SEASON

Middling Up to 28.47 Cents—Active Demand for Cotton Goods and Raw Cotton Continued.

Wide fluctuations characterized the movement of cotton prices during the week ending Jan. 27. On Wednesday new high marks for the season were established for all the active future delivery months on the New York Cotton Exchange while the season's high mark for the average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets—28.47¢ per lb.—was reached on Thursday. On Friday there was a sharp decline of about ½¢–¾¢ per lb. and on Saturday an additional loss of about ¼¢ per lb. occurred.

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on Jan. 27 was 27.74¢ per lb. compared with 28.16¢ at the close of the previous week, and 16.07¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 67 points during the week, closing at 27.63¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 55 points, closing at 27.40¢.

The sensational advances early in the week were reported to have been caused largely by continued active demand for raw cotton as well as for cotton goods, both in the domestic and foreign markets. Further advances in prices for cotton goods were reported.. The wave of selling of future contracts and resulting declines in prices during the latter part of the week were attributed chiefly to the weakness of the technical position of the future markets created during the past several weeks of big price advances and heavy buying of futures.

Reports of rains in the Cotton Belt, particularly in the Southwest, during the week received consideration by the trade as a factor tending to improve the prospects for the 1923 crop and this fact was reflected in the greater weakening of prices for the new crop future months than for the near months.

On Jan. 23 the Bureau of the Census reported that 9,652,601 bales of cotton of the 1922 crop had been ginned prior to Jan. 16, compared with 7,912,452 bales and 12,014,742 bales during the corresponding periods of 1921–22 and 1920–21, respectively.

Closing Future Prices for January 27 and for the Corresponding Days in 1922 and 1921.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	27.63	16.65	14.52	27.40	15.60	14.17
May	27.88	16.41	14.82	27.41	15.57	14.37
July	27.57	16.10	15.12	27.25	15.35	14.62
October	25.15	15.60	15.35	24.78	14.87	14.85
December	24.88	15.51	15.42	24.53	14.74	14.95

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending January 27.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	28.25	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.00	28.00
Augusta	28.13	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.00	27.88
Savannah	28.13	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.00	27.88
Montgomery	27.88	28.25	28.25	28.25	27.63	27.50
New Orleans	28.00	28.38	28.63	28.63	28.25	28.00
Memphis	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.75	28.50	28.25
Little Rock	27.50	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.50	27.50
Dallas	27.20	27.80	27.70	27.70	26.95	26.80
Houston	28.05	28.65	28.55	28.55	27.75	27.75
Galveston	28.10	28.70	28.60	28.60	27.85	27.85
Average	27.95	28.45	28.45	28.47	27.84	27.74

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 27, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1922 and 1921, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 27, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Jan. 27, 1923.	Jan. 28, 1922.	Jan. 29, 1921.
White Standards:	*On*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	113	57	100	100	100	125	100	90	100	99	213	345
St. Good Middling	75	88	44	75	75	75	100	75	65	75	75	165	290
Good Middling	50	63	31	50	50	50	75	50	40	50	51	108	228
St. Middling	25	38	19	25	25	25	50	25	25	25	28	58	120
Middling	28.00	27.88	27.50	28.25	27.50	26.80	27.75	27.85	28.00	27.74	27.74	16.07	14.03
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	38	25	38	50	38	38	50	35	25	36	89	210
Low Middling	50	75	63	87	75	87	87	100	75	75	77	205	423
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	113	100	150	125	150	150	150	125	150	131	320	583
Good Ordinary[2]	125	150	138	200	200	225	225	200	175	250	189	425	725
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	25	3	46	103
Strict Middling	25	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	43	136	205
Middling[2]	50	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	118	236	343
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	175	168	348	530
Low Middling[2]	125	200	225	250	225	200	250	250	250	225	220	448	738
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	50	75	63	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	75	220	300
Strict Middling[2]	100	125	150	150	100	150	150	175	175	200	148	310	410
Middling[2]	125	175	200	200	150	200	225	250	250	225	200	415	550
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	103	268	388
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	175	148	358	505
Middling[2]	125	200	200	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	193	450	625
Sales for week, bales	2,603	1,187	5,664	49	12,750	2,670	9,759	11,887	10,640	9,010[3]	66,219[3]	42,094	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Jan. 27, amounted to 2,954,248 bales, compared with 2,061,963 bales during the corresponding period in 1922.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on January 27 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.56	1903	8.95	1914	12.90
1893	9.56	1904	15.25	1915	8.50
1894	8.06	1905	7.00	1916	12.10
1895	5.69	1906	11.70	1917	17.15
1896	8.31	1907	11.00	1918	31.60
1897	7.31	1908	12.00	1919	25.95
1898	5.94	1909	10.00	1920	39.15
1899	6.38	1910	14.50	1921	15.65
1900	8.00	1911	14.90	1922	16.70
1901	10.38	1912	9.70	1923	27.85
1902	8.31	1913	13.05		

Cotton Movement from August 1 to January 26.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,375	3,806	7,940
Port stocks	949	1,229	1,111
Interior receipts	6,089	5,238	5,721
Interior stocks	1,224	1,517	967
Into sight	7,972	6,923	11,006
Northern spinners' takings	1,483	1,442	1,601
Southern spinners' takings	3,076	2,295	1,922
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,453	4,322	4,630

Receipts from August 1 to January 26 and Stocks on January 26 at 10 Designated Spot Markets.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.		Stocks.	
	1922-23	1921-22	1923	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	221	242	106	140
Augusta	213	243	65	135
Savannah	283	462	68	152
Montgomery	53	43	17	30
New Orleans	928	725	221	320
Memphis	844	649	153	244
Little Rock	161	138	54	65
Dallas	55	146	18	55
Houston	2,447	1,942	320	287
Galveston	1,988	1,752	332	359
Total	7,193	6,342	1,354	1,787

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Jan. 26, and on the corresponding day in 1922 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	9	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	2,713	197	93	276
Good Middling	25,211	2,987	1,345	2,576
Strict Middling	17,585	10,105	21,341	13,842
Middling	9,696	19,340	4,664	27,293
Strict Low Middling	3,249	18,737	1,067	13,273
Low Middling	337	4,914	2	3,652
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,061	1,818	577	2,227
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	294	2,433	193	2,155
Good Middling Yellow Stained	7	13	3	4
Total	60,162	60,544	29,285	65,301

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Jan. 26, at the port of New York were 75,767 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 79,833 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 221,201 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 319,550.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents
New Orleans:	
Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/16 ins	27
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 9/16 ins	29½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1 9/16 ins	30½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	30½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	31
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	31
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	31½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins	32½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	32
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	34
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	32½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	32
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	33
Memphis:	
Low Middling, 1 in	28
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29
Strict Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins	30
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	33½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	34
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	36

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

(Concluded on page 102, column 3.)

Crop Reports

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS GAINED DURING 1922

Horses Only Class to show Loss Compared With a Year Ago—Aggregate Value Greater

An increase in the total number of animals on farms and ranges on Jan. 1, 1923, compared with Jan. 1, 1922, is shown by the live stock estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which were made public on Jan. 23.

Increases are noted for mules, milk cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine, the only decrease compared with a year ago being in the case of horses. The numbers of the various animals on farms on Jan. 1, 1923, are: Horses, 18,853,000; mules, 5,506,000; milk cows, 24,429,000; other cattle, 41,923,000; sheep, 37,209,000; and swine, 63,424,000. The total of all is 191,424,000 compared with 184,316,000 a year earlier.

The largest increases over a year ago are shown for swine and sheep, swine having gained 5,590,000 head and sheep 882,000 head. The gains for mules, milk cows, and other cattle were 39,000 head, 347,000 head, and 373,000 head, respectively. The decrease in the number of horses was 203,000 head.

The total value of animals on farms on Jan. 1, 1923, was placed at $5,111,256,000 compared with $4,799,170,000 on Jan. 1, 1922, an increase of $312,086,000 or 6.5%.

The largest increase in value was in the case of swine—$144,251,000. The gain in value of sheep was $104,394,000; of milk cows, $13,970,000; and of other cattle, $87,494,000. Losses were shown for horses and mules, the loss for horses being $29,180,000, and the loss for mules being $8,843,000.

In the estimated value per head, increases were shown for swine, sheep, and cattle other than milk cows. Decreases were shown for horses, mules, and milk cows.

The table in column 1 of this page gives the summary of the January live stock estimates. The tables showing the complete details appear on this and the next four pages.

Summary of January Estimates of Animals on Farms and Ranges, January 1, 1920-1923.

[Figures for Jan. 1 1922, have been revised since they were published a year ago.]

Kind.	Per cent of preceding year.	Total number.	Value. Per head.	Value. Total.
Horses:				
1920	96.8	19,766,000	$96.51	$1,907,646,000
1921	97.2	19,208,000	84.31	1,619,423,000
1922	99.2	19,056,000	70.54	1,344,136,000
1923	98.9	18,853,000	69.75	1,314,956,000
Mules:				
1920	101.8	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000
1921	100.5	5,455,000	116.69	636,568,000
1922	100.2	5,467,000	88.09	481,578,000
1923	100.7	5,506,000	85.86	472,735,000
Milk cows:				
1920	100.6	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,750,000
1921	99.5	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000
1922	102.1	24,082,000	50.98	1,227,703,000
1923	101.4	24,429,000	50.83	1,241,673,000
Other cattle:				
1920	99.3	43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
1921	96.8	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
1922	98.9	41,550,000	23.80	988,760,000
1923	100.9	41,923,000	25.67	1,076,254,000
Sheep:				
1920	96.4	39,025,000	10.47	408,586,000
1921	96.0	37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
1922	97.0	36,327,000	4.80	174,545,000
1923	102.4	37,209,000	7.50	278,939,000
Swine:				
1920	96.2	59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000
1921	94.5	56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
1922	103.1	57,834,000	10.07	582,448,000
1923	109.7	63,424,000	11.46	726,699,000

NOTE.—The number not on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1920 as reported by the census was: Horses, 1,705,611; mules, 378,250; cattle, 2,111,527; sheep, 450,042; swine, 2,638,389.

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 3.1% during December, 1922, compared with an average December decrease during the last 10 years of about 2%. On Jan. 1, 1923, the index figure of prices was about 28.4% higher than a year ago, 2.4% lower than two years ago, and 13.8% lower than the average of the last 10 years on Jan. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 1% from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1922. In the last 10 years prices showed an average decrease in like period of 2.8%. On Dec. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 14.3% higher than a year ago, 14.1% lower than two years ago, and 16.1% lower than the average of the last 10 years on Dec. 15.

PRICES PER HEAD OF CERTAIN KINDS OF LIVE STOCK, BY AGES.

Estimated Averages of Prices on Jan. 1, 1914-1923.

Kind.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Horses:										
Under 1 year old	$47.95	$45.36	$44.30	$45.17	$45.20	$42.62	$37.22	$31.57	$26.32	$26.12
1 and under 2 years	74.87	70.62	69.02	70.21	70.21	65.94	58.88	49.72	41.24	40.98
2 years and over	119.77	113.10	111.28	112.64	114.30	108.17	103.53	90.70	76.02	75.00
Mules:										
Under 1 year old	57.45	51.89	51.47	53.98	57.61	59.14	60.12	47.49	35.18	34.17
1 and under 2 years	83.87	76.46	76.69	80.28	86.32	89.14	90.48	71.76	53.04	51.51
2 years and over	133.76	121.46	123.59	128.17	139.88	147.65	160.54	126.39	95.44	93.14
Cattle other than milk:										
Under 1 year	17.84	19.06	19.08	20.71	23.44	24.97	24.50	17.42	13.42	14.81
1 and under 2 years	20.77	31.21	31.48	33.93	38.63	41.74	40.69	29.01	22.32	24.46
2 years and over	42.77	45.92	45.81	48.63	55.62	60.41	59.66	43.72	32.83	34.94
Sheep:										
Under 1 year	3.22	3.62	4.13	5.63	9.06	8.82	8.06	5.34	4.24	6.66
Ewes 1 year and over	4.09	4.59	5.35	7.48	12.70	12.44	11.03	6.37	4.84	7.68
Wethers 1 year and over	4.06	4.48	5.02	6.78	11.26	11.02	9.60	5.93	4.07	6.05
Rams	8.40	9.01	10.32	13.62	20.84	21.90	21.63	15.10	11.37	14.18

AGGREGATE LIVE-STOCK VALUE COMPARISONS.

[Farm values Jan. 1, in millions of dollars; i. e., 000,000 omitted.]

State.	Cattle, hogs, and sheep. Average, 1917-1921	1922	1923	Horses and mules. Average, 1917-1921	1922	1923	Total (cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules). Average, 1917-1921	1922	1923	Rank in aggregate value. 1922	1923
Maine	20	13	15	16	12	11	36	25	26	42	43
New Hampshire	12	9	9	6	4	4	18	13	13	46	46
Vermont	30	22	24	11	8	8	41	30	32	40	40
Massachusetts	21	17	16	8	7	6	29	24	22	43	44
Rhode Island	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	48	48
Connecticut	15	12	13	7	5	5	22	17	18	45	45
New York	183	134	129	80	62	60	263	196	189	8	10
New Jersey	22	16	17	13	11	10	35	27	27	41	42
Pennsylvania	137	98	102	75	62	61	212	160	163	12	13
Delaware	5	3	3	4	3	3	9	6	6	47	47
Maryland	26	19	20	20	16	15	46	35	35	38	38
Virginia	64	38	42	46	35	35	110	73	77	25	24
West Virginia	44	26	30	21	16	16	65	42	46	36	36
North Carolina	52	36	36	64	51	51	116	87	87	22	23
South Carolina	35	21	21	52	34	32	87	55	53	32	33
Georgia	75	41	39	83	47	49	158	88	88	20	22
Florida	38	23	23	13	11	10	51	34	33	39	39
Ohio	206	124	139	99	81	75	305	205	214	5	6
Indiana	168	104	119	93	65	59	261	169	178	11	11
Illinois	257	146	180	155	96	96	412	242	276	3	3
Michigan	134	81	92	70	56	55	204	137	147	14	14
Wisconsin	233	151	170	79	61	67	312	212	237	4	4
Minnesota	201	128	141	93	70	69	294	198	210	6	8
Iowa	441	246	320	152	102	111	593	348	431	1	1
Missouri	216	122	143	128	70	69	344	192	212	9	7
North Dakota	69	42	48	76	45	45	145	87	93	21	21
South Dakota	145	81	104	66	39	40	211	120	144	15	15
Nebraska	246	137	175	98	59	60	344	196	235	7	5
Kansas	206	112	133	128	67	64	334	179	197	10	9
Kentucky	80	43	49	71	50	46	151	93	95	18	17
Tennessee	68	40	44	76	53	51	144	93	95	17	18
Alabama	59	31	31	58	38	41	117	69	72	27	26
Mississippi	63	33	31	63	42	43	126	75	74	24	25
Louisiana	47	25	23	42	34	32	89	59	55	30	31
Texas	299	184	167	186	129	121	485	313	288	2	2
Oklahoma	106	58	55	92	54	48	198	112	103	16	16
Arkansas	55	29	25	60	40	38	115	69	63	26	29
Montana	98	57	70	43	28	25	141	85	95	23	19
Wyoming	89	43	51	14	8	7	103	51	58	33	30
Colorado	109	64	72	37	25	22	146	89	94	19	20
New Mexico	80	41	35	16	10	10	96	51	45	34	37
Arizona	61	38	45	11	10	9	72	48	54	35	33
Utah	48	29	40	12	9	9	60	38	49	37	35
Nevada	36	18	24	5	2	3	41	20	27	44	41
Idaho	67	41	49	24	18	16	91	59	65	29	28
Washington	41	33	31	31	22	21	72	55	52	31	34
Oregon	70	43	46	27	22	23	97	65	69	28	27
California	159	118	129	49	36	36	208	154	165	13	12
United States	4,939	2,973	3,323	2,674	1,826	1,788	7,613	4,799	5,111	.....	.....

HORSES: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921-1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.						Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
			1923		1923			All ages.					
	1921	1922	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and over.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Maine	93	92	99	91	$48.00	$73.00	$125.00	$147.00	$125.00	$122.00	$13,671	$11,500	$11,102
New Hampshire	37	36	96	35	41.00	66.00	117.00	132.00	114.00	114.00	4,884	4,104	3,990
Vermont	77	76	100	76	36.00	60.00	108.00	124.00	110.00	104.00	9,548	8,360	7,904
Massachusetts	49	48	98	47	50.00	83.00	140.00	151.00	135.00	138.00	7,399	6,480	6,486
Rhode Island	6	6	100	6	60.00	98.00	135.00	148.00	138.00	133.00	888	828	798
Connecticut	37	37	98	36	56.00	90.00	130.00	148.00	135.00	128.00	5,476	4,995	4,608
New York	525	520	98	510	44.00	70.00	118.00	129.00	117.00	115.00	67,725	60,840	58,650
New Jersey	72	72	100	72	51.00	81.00	130.00	144.00	133.00	129.00	10,368	9,576	9,288
Pennsylvania	496	496	99	491	45.00	72.00	113.00	121.00	112.00	110.00	60,016	55,552	54,010
Delaware	27	26	98	25	32.00	48.00	80.00	81.00	66.00	78.00	2,187	1,716	1,950
Maryland	138	137	99	136	36.00	56.00	90.00	98.00	87.00	86.00	13,524	11,919	11,696
Virginia	306	300	100	300	36.00	57.00	85.00	101.00	84.00	82.00	30,906	25,200	24,600
West Virginia	164	161	100	161	42.00	63.00	94.00	103.00	89.00	90.00	16,892	14,329	14,490
North Carolina	166	166	100	166	47.00	72.00	110.00	125.00	108.00	108.00	20,750	17,928	17,928
South Carolina	77	73	96	70	43.00	65.00	94.00	134.00	88.00	92.00	10,318	6,424	6,440
Georgia	101	99	96	95	36.00	54.00	85.00	112.00	76.00	83.00	11,312	7,524	7,885
Florida	38	38	99	38	41.00	65.00	110.00	123.00	115.00	105.00	4,674	4,370	3,990
Ohio	795	787	98	771	40.00	62.00	97.00	108.00	99.00	93.00	85,860	77,913	71,703
Indiana	703	703	99	696	34.00	51.00	77.00	95.00	81.00	74.00	66,785	56,943	51,504
Illinois	1,232	1,207	98	1,183	31.00	49.00	74.00	85.00	69.00	70.00	104,720	83,283	82,810
Michigan	600	594	100	594	38.00	59.00	95.00	97.00	94.00	92.00	58,200	55,836	54,648
Wisconsin	663	656	98	643	42.00	68.00	108.00	108.00	93.00	104.00	71,604	61,038	66,872
Minnesota	914	905	98	887	30.00	46.00	82.00	86.00	76.00	77.00	78,604	68,780	68,299
Iowa	1,318	1,305	100	1,305	32.00	50.00	85.00	85.00	73.00	79.00	112,030	95,265	103,095
Missouri	897	879	99	870	24.00	35.00	55.00	73.00	52.00	52.00	65,481	45,708	45,240
North Dakota	830	813	98	797	21.00	34.00	62.00	63.00	55.00	56.00	52,290	44,715	44,632
South Dakota	784	784	97	760	22.00	34.00	57.00	62.00	49.00	52.00	48,608	38,416	39,520
Nebraska	923	910	99	901	24.00	37.00	63.00	71.00	56.00	58.00	65,533	50,960	52,258
Kansas	1,040	1,019	100	1,019	19.00	27.00	49.00	66.00	48.00	45.00	68,640	48,912	45,855
Kentucky	374	374	100	374	32.00	46.00	68.00	87.00	68.00	65.00	32,538	25,432	24,310
Tennessee	312	315	98	309	35.00	52.00	76.00	93.00	75.00	73.00	29,016	23,625	22,557
Alabama	130	130	99	129	38.00	53.00	81.00	93.00	76.00	78.00	11,700	9,880	10,062
Mississippi	211	211	100	211	31.00	47.00	76.00	88.00	70.00	72.00	18,568	14,770	15,192
Louisiana	175	173	99	171	29.00	44.00	75.00	85.00	77.00	71.00	14,875	13,321	12,141
Texas	981	971	100	971	23.00	36.00	56.00	77.00	58.00	53.00	75,537	56,318	51,463
Oklahoma	694	708	101	715	17.00	25.00	44.00	63.00	45.00	40.00	43,722	31,860	28,600
Arkansas	245	247	100	247	23.00	34.00	56.00	76.00	57.00	53.00	18,620	14,079	13,091
Montana	669	670	96	643	16.00	25.00	43.00	50.00	41.00	38.00	33,450	27,470	24,434
Wyoming	182	202	98	198	14.00	21.00	39.00	46.00	39.00	33.00	8,372	7,878	6,534
Colorado	417	421	101	425	17.00	28.00	52.00	62.00	54.00	46.00	25,854	22,734	19,550
New Mexico	177	177	102	181	18.00	26.00	50.00	59.00	50.00	45.00	10,443	8,850	8,145
Arizona	136	135	100	135	25.00	38.00	70.00	88.00	68.00	62.00	11,968	9,180	8,370
Utah	127	128	100	128	30.00	45.00	77.00	78.00	70.00	69.00	9,906	8,960	8,832
Nevada	48	48	102	49	25.00	38.00	62.00	58.00	47.00	55.00	2,784	2,256	2,695
Idaho	284	281	97	273	21.00	33.00	65.00	70.00	63.00	58.00	19,880	17,703	15,834
Washington	287	281	99	278	27.00	45.00	75.00	82.00	70.00	70.00	23,534	19,670	19,460
Oregon	269	272	100	272	35.00	54.00	89.00	83.00	76.00	81.00	22,327	20,672	22,032
California	382	367	99	363	31.00	49.00	86.00	98.00	82.00	81.00	37,436	30,094	29,403
United States	19,208	19,056	98.9	18,853	26.12	40.98	75.00	84.31	70.54	69.75	1,619,423	1,344,136	1,314,956

MULES: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921-1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.						Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
			1923		1923			All ages.					
	1921	1922	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and over.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
New York	7	7	100	7	$51.00	$80.00	$140.00	$137.00	$133.00	$133.00	$959	$931	$931
New Jersey	6	6	101	6	53.00	80.00	135.00	161.00	151.00	131.00	966	906	786
Pennsylvania	54	53	103	55	54.00	85.00	130.00	141.00	124.00	125.00	7,614	6,572	6,875
Delaware	9	9	100	9	42.00	59.00	90.00	112.00	88.00	88.00	1,008	792	792
Maryland	33	33	99	33	45.00	69.00	115.00	125.00	115.00	111.00	4,125	3,795	3,663
Virginia	97	96	101	97	46.00	68.00	107.00	129.00	105.00	103.00	12,513	10,080	9,991
West Virginia	15	15	99	15	48.00	71.00	107.00	116.00	97.00	102.00	1,740	1,455	1,530
North Carolina	260	257	101	260	54.00	80.00	130.00	156.00	129.00	128.00	40,560	33,153	33,280
South Carolina	220	215	97	209	50.00	80.00	125.00	188.00	129.00	124.00	41,360	27,733	25,916
Georgia	406	394	99	390	42.00	65.00	105.00	153.00	99.00	105.00	62,118	39,006	40,950
Florida	42	42	102	43	51.00	77.00	140.00	167.00	148.00	138.00	7,014	6,216	5,934
Ohio	32	31	102	32	44.00	68.00	105.00	112.00	100.00	97.00	3,584	3,100	3,104
Indiana	101	101	100	101	40.00	58.00	88.00	109.00	84.00	77.00	11,009	8,484	7,777
Illinois	166	168	101	170	39.00	57.00	92.00	97.00	75.00	77.00	16,102	12,600	13,090
Michigan	6	6	102	6	40.00	60.00	105.00	101.00	98.00	99.00	606	588	594
Wisconsin	4	4	100	4	44.00	70.00	110.00	103.00	98.00	103.00	412	392	412
Minnesota	10	10	98	10	34.00	52.00	92.00	93.00	79.00	82.00	930	790	820
Iowa	81	90	112	101	39.00	58.00	99.00	101.00	78.00	80.00	8,181	7,020	8,080
Missouri	377	377	99	373	32.00	46.00	76.00	94.00	65.00	63.00	35,438	24,505	23,499
North Dakota	8	8	100	8	28.00	43.00	77.00	82.00	72.00	69.00	656	576	552
South Dakota	14	14	100	14	30.00	45.00	79.00	81.00	70.00	68.00	1,134	980	952
Nebraska	106	112	102	114	33.00	49.00	83.00	89.00	70.00	70.00	9,434	7,840	7,980
Kansas	279	301	102	307	28.00	41.00	71.00	88.00	59.00	58.00	24,552	17,759	17,806
Kentucky	293	293	98	287	36.00	53.00	82.00	111.00	82.00	76.00	32,523	24,026	21,812
Tennessee	349	346	99	343	40.00	59.00	92.00	110.00	86.00	84.00	38,390	29,756	28,812
Alabama	302	299	104	311	46.00	63.00	101.00	113.00	94.00	99.00	34,126	28,106	30,789
Mississippi	299	296	102	302	38.00	58.00	96.00	121.00	92.00	93.00	36,179	27,232	28,086
Louisiana	180	178	99	176	43.00	67.00	115.00	143.00	118.00	113.00	25,740	21,004	19,888
Texas	854	854	101	863	33.00	50.00	83.00	110.00	85.00	80.00	93,940	72,590	69,040
Oklahoma	334	337	100	337	25.00	39.00	65.00	89.00	65.00	58.00	29,726	21,905	19,546
Arkansas	325	328	102	335	31.00	46.00	76.00	107.00	79.00	73.00	34,775	25,912	24,455
Montana	9	9	105	9	25.00	41.00	65.00	87.00	69.00	60.00	783	621	540
Wyoming	3	3	110	3	24.00	37.00	67.00	77.00	61.00	58.00	231	183	174
Colorado	32	32	103	33	26.00	41.00	69.00	90.00	69.00	60.00	2,880	2,208	1,980
New Mexico	21	21	100	21	28.00	40.00	75.00	88.00	72.00	66.00	1,848	1,512	1,386
Arizona	12	12	100	12	35.00	50.00	80.00	131.00	89.00	76.00	1,572	1,068	912
Utah	3	3	100	3	33.00	53.00	75.00	72.00	66.00	62.00	216	198	186
Nevada	2	2	100	2	32.00	41.00	74.00	66.00	53.00	61.00	132	106	122
Idaho	8	8	96	8	29.00	43.00	74.00	81.00	73.00	65.00	648	584	520
Washington	22	22	99	22	36.00	55.00	90.00	97.00	88.00	83.00	2,134	1,936	1,826
Oregon	14	14	100	14	36.00	53.00	85.00	95.00	81.00	76.00	1,330	1,134	1,064
California	60	61	100	61	42.00	67.00	113.00	123.00	102.00	103.00	7,380	6,222	6,283
United States	5,455	5,467	100.7	5,506	34.17	51.51	93.14	116.69	88.09	85.86	636,568	481,578	472,735

MILK COWS: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921-1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	1921	1922	1923 Per cent of 1922.	1923 Total.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Maine	215	212	102	216	$60.00	$48.00	$55.00	$12,900	$10,176	$11,880
New Hampshire	120	121	104	126	74.00	60.00	59.00	8,880	7,260	7,434
Vermont	363	367	105	385	65.00	55.00	56.00	23,595	20,185	21,560
Massachusetts	177	180	105	189	94.00	79.00	74.00	16,638	14,220	13,986
Rhode Island	26	26	102	27	100.00	79.00	84.00	2,600	2,054	2,268
Connecticut	135	138	102	141	90.00	74.00	78.00	12,150	10,212	10,998
New York	1,695	1,695	99	1,678	73.00	67.00	63.00	123,735	113,565	105,714
New Jersey	148	151	101	153	110.00	86.00	87.00	16,280	12,986	13,311
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,071	100	1,071	77.00	60.00	60.00	80,850	64,260	64,260
Delaware	38	39	102	40	81.00	57.00	55.00	3,078	2,223	2,200
Maryland	188	192	101	194	79.00	63.00	60.00	14,852	12,096	11,640
Virginia	422	426	101	430	59.00	43.00	42.50	24,898	18,318	18,275
West Virginia	210	216	103	222	66.00	49.50	48.00	13,860	10,692	10,656
North Carolina	361	365	100	365	58.00	42.00	39.00	20,938	15,330	14,235
South Carolina	229	230	99	228	58.00	40.00	35.00	13,282	9,200	7,980
Georgia	489	509	100	509	45.00	29.00	28.00	22,005	14,761	14,252
Florida	90	95	102	97	74.00	57.50	56.00	6,660	5,462	5,432
Ohio	1,038	1,048	102	1,069	71.50	56.00	56.00	74,217	58,688	59,864
Indiana	720	727	102	742	65.00	53.00	53.00	46,800	38,531	39,326
Illinois	1,114	1,125	102	1,148	63.00	52.00	56.00	70,182	58,500	64,288
Michigan	948	967	101	977	70.00	53.00	55.00	66,360	51,251	53,735
Wisconsin	2,180	2,195	100	2,195	65.00	52.00	57.00	141,700	114,140	125,115
Minnesota	1,532	1,578	104	1,641	58.00	48.00	47.00	88,856	75,744	77,127
Iowa	1,072	1,115	104	1,160	62.00	53.00	58.00	66,464	59,095	67,280
Missouri	761	769	101	777	57.50	44.00	45.00	43,758	33,836	34,965
North Dakota	461	484	104	503	55.00	43.00	44.00	25,355	20,812	22,132
South Dakota	390	417	108	450	56.00	47.00	51.00	21,840	19,599	22,950
Nebraska	501	553	103	570	63.00	53.00	57.00	31,563	29,309	32,490
Kansas	695	709	101	716	62.00	46.00	46.00	43,090	32,614	32,936
Kentucky	525	520	102	530	57.00	40.00	40.00	29,925	20,800	21,200
Tennessee	490	495	100	495	49.00	35.00	34.00	24,010	17,325	16,830
Alabama	496	506	102	516	40.00	29.00	27.00	19,840	14,674	13,932
Mississippi	530	541	100	541	47.00	30.00	27.00	24,910	16,230	14,607
Louisiana	220	220	98	216	52.00	43.00	38.00	11,440	9,460	8,208
Texas	1,042	1,073	98	1,052	63.00	43.00	36.00	65,646	46,139	37,872
Oklahoma	549	560	101	566	52.00	39.00	34.00	28,548	21,840	19,244
Arkansas	501	516	100	516	43.00	29.00	24.00	21,543	14,964	12,384
Montana	156	160	103	165	75.00	58.00	55.00	11,700	9,280	9,075
Wyoming	43	44	105	46	75.00	71.00	67.00	3,225	3,124	3,082
Colorado	236	243	104	253	70.00	57.00	53.00	16,520	13,851	13,409
New Mexico	47	48	98	47	73.00	60.00	50.00	3,431	2,880	2,350
Arizona	35	40	115	46	105.00	95.00	93.00	3,675	3,800	4,278
Utah	82	87	103	90	70.00	61.00	63.00	5,740	5,307	5,670
Nevada	18	19	110	21	86.00	69.00	74.00	1,548	1,311	1,554
Idaho	146	153	106	162	72.00	65.00	63.00	10,512	9,945	10,206
Washington	278	289	98	283	75.00	70.00	61.00	20,850	20,230	17,263
Oregon	212	216	102	220	75.00	62.00	60.00	15,900	13,392	13,200
California	620	632	102	645	95.00	76.00	76.00	58,900	48,032	49,020
United States	23,594	24,082	101.4	24,429	64.22	50.98	50.83	1,515,249	1,227,703	1,241,673

OTHER CATTLE: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921-1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.						Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
			1923		1923			All ages.					
	1921	1922	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 years and over.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Maine	70	67	95	64	$15.50	$24.00	$38.00	$25.60	$20.20	$23.00	$1,792	$1,353	$1,472
New Hampshire	43	41	83	34	15.50	24.00	44.00	30.30	22.70	25.50	1,303	931	867
Vermont	84	84	98	82	13.00	21.00	38.00	21.40	16.80	18.80	1,798	1,411	1,542
Massachusetts	40	42	94	39	17.00	29.00	46.00	34.90	28.20	25.70	1,396	1,184	1,002
Rhode Island	7	7	100	7	18.00	31.00	52.00	35.60	31.20	30.20	249	218	211
Connecticut	38	39	98	38	20.00	34.00	51.00	37.40	29.70	29.50	1,421	1,158	1,121
New York	410	402	102	410	17.80	29.40	46.00	29.50	24.70	24.50	12,095	9,929	10,045
New Jersey	30	31	102	32	24.00	43.00	70.00	47.70	37.60	38.80	1,431	1,166	1,242
Pennsylvania	481	491	103	506	17.80	29.80	45.00	37.70	29.00	29.00	18,134	14,239	14,674
Delaware	9	9	110	10	21.00	32.00	45.00	38.90	26.90	29.00	350	242	290
Maryland	95	98	103	101	20.00	31.00	49.00	46.00	33.20	35.20	4,370	3,254	3,555
Virginia	437	438	107	469	15.50	25.50	39.50	35.60	24.70	27.30	17,337	10,819	12,804
West Virginia	369	354	103	365	19.00	32.00	50.00	41.70	28.60	33.90	15,387	10,124	12,374
North Carolina	285	274	100	274	10.50	18.30	28.00	24.20	17.30	17.10	6,897	4,740	4,685
South Carolina	201	195	97	189	7.10	13.00	20.70	20.30	13.80	12.50	4,080	2,691	2,362
Georgia	666	686	102	700	5.80	9.80	16.50	19.60	10.90	11.00	13,054	7,477	7,700
Florida	766	774	100	774	8.00	12.00	20.00	21.70	16.10	16.00	16,622	12,461	12,384
Ohio	816	832	103	857	20.00	32.50	49.00	38.40	29.70	31.70	31,334	24,710	27,167
Indiana	778	778	102	794	20.50	33.00	48.00	38.70	30.00	32.40	30,109	23,340	25,726
Illinois	1,492	1 432	109	1,561	20.00	33.00	49.00	36.80	29.30	34.00	54,906	41,958	53,074
Michigan	588	576	106	611	16.80	28.20	43.50	29.00	21.80	24.50	17,052	12,557	14,970
Wisconsin	880	885	99	876	16.00	26.00	39.00	25.90	19.60	22.40	22,792	17,346	19,622
Minnesota	1,429	1,343	96	1,289	12.10	20.50	33.50	23.20	18.00	20.40	33,153	24,174	26,296
Iowa	3,231	3,134	111	3,479	21.00	32.50	49.50	34.50	29.60	35.20	111,470	92,766	122,461
Missouri	1,880	1,890	106	2,003	17.50	27.00	39.00	34.20	26.50	28.70	64,638	50,085	57,486
North Dakota	848	848	98	814	12.00	21.00	34.00	25.20	18.50	21.40	21,370	15,688	17,420
South Dakota	1,748	1,601	95	1,521	16.00	26.00	40.50	29.80	24.20	29.40	52,090	38,744	44,717
Nebraska	2,452	2,477	109	2,700	18.00	29.00	43.00	33.10	27.40	31.80	81,161	67,870	85,860
Kansas	2,317	2,282	109	2,487	15.50	25.00	37.00	31.50	24.50	27.20	72,986	55,909	67,646
Kentucky	549	511	103	526	14.30	23.00	36.50	28.40	20.00	22.80	15,592	10,220	11,993
Tennessee	634	597	105	627	9.50	16.00	26.00	20.60	15.20	15.70	13,060	9,074	9,844
Alabama	536	515	100	515	5.70	9.50	15.70	13.10	10.00	9.60	7,022	5,150	4,944
Mississippi	684	677	100	677	5.80	9.00	14.50	14.10	10.80	9.50	9,644	7,312	6,432
Louisiana	586	591	99	585	7.80	12.00	20.00	23.70	15.20	14.70	13,888	8,983	8,600
Texas	5,310	5,363	94	5,041	10.50	15.50	23.00	31.20	19.90	18.60	165,672	106,724	93,763
Oklahoma	1,393	1,421	96	1,364	9.50	15.00	23.50	24.40	17.50	16.80	33,989	24,858	22,915
Arkansas	528	549	94	516	5.50	8.80	14.20	14.30	10.90	8.80	7,550	5,984	4,541
Montana	1,080	1,260	98	1,235	16.50	27.00	42.00	35.40	27.20	30.90	38,232	34,272	38,162
Wyoming	816	852	98	835	16.50	26.00	40.00	38.40	29.70	30.70	31,334	25,304	25,634
Colorado	1,447	1,361	100	1,361	13.50	22.00	33.50	33.50	26.40	25.40	48,474	35,930	34,569
New Mexico	1,204	1,132	74	838	12.50	18.00	26.00	35.20	24.90	21.90	42,381	28,187	18,352
Arizona	1,100	1,050	100	1,050	17.00	28.00	37.00	38.00	26.90	31.40	41,800	28,245	32,970
Utah	425	433	105	455	15.00	24.00	36.00	29.80	26.40	27.40	12,665	11,431	12,467
Nevada	343	346	103	356	18.00	28.00	41.00	35.80	30.40	32.70	12,279	10,518	11,641
Idaho	543	521	104	542	14.00	24.50	37.40	32.90	27.50	26.80	17,865	14,328	14,526
Washington	269	261	97	253	15.00	26.00	42.00	33.10	28.30	26.40	8,904	7,386	6,679
Oregon	616	620	101	626	15.00	25.00	38.00	37.70	29.70	28.20	23,223	18,414	17,653
California	1,380	1,380	104	1,435	17.50	30.00	46.00	45.20	34.70	34.70	62,376	47,886	49,794
United States	41,993	41,550	100.9	41,923	14.81	24.46	34.94	31.36	23.80	25.67	1,316,727	988,760	1,076,254

SWINE: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921-1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	1921	1922	1923 P. ct. of 1922.	1923 Total.	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Maine	73	69	98	68	$21.00	$14.70	$18.30	$1,533	$1,014	$1,244
New Hampshire	33	30	92	28	20.00	15.00	17.00	660	450	476
Vermont	63	53	112	59	14.80	12.40	14.00	932	657	826
Massachusetts	83	76	95	72	20.50	16.30	17.00	1,702	1,239	1,224
Rhode Island	12	12	95	12	21.00	17.50	18.10	252	210	217
Connecticut	55	47	95	45	20.00	17.00	17.70	1,100	799	796
New York	559	520	105	546	17.50	14.30	15.50	9,782	7,540	8,463
New Jersey	126	132	100	132	20.00	17.00	17.50	2,520	2,244	2,310
Pennsylvania	1,143	1,143	105	1,200	17.50	14.50	16.00	20,002	16,574	19,200
Delaware	37	41	105	43	16.00	10.00	11.00	592	410	473
Maryland	291	285	105	299	13.00	11.50	13.00	3,783	3,278	3,887
Virginia	847	754	105	792	11.50	9.60	10.50	9,740	7,238	8,316
West Virginia	293	293	108	316	14.00	10.80	12.30	4,102	3,164	3,887
North Carolina	1,246	1,258	101	1,271	15.70	12.00	13.30	19,562	15,096	16,904
South Carolina	853	938	101	947	13.50	9.20	11.00	11,516	8,630	10,417
Georgia	2,030	2,131	101	2,152	11.50	8.60	7.80	23,345	18,327	16,786
Florida	740	725	97	703	10.00	7.00	7.50	7,400	5,075	5,272
Ohio	2,806	2,862	108	3,091	13.30	10.90	12.10	37,320	31,196	37,401
Indiana	3,532	3,567	115	4,102	13.00	11.00	11.90	45,916	39,237	48,814
Illinois	4,129	4,046	116	4,693	13.70	10.50	12.50	56,567	42,483	58,662
Michigan	1,084	1,051	108	1,135	14.30	11.30	12.50	15,501	11,876	14,188
Wisconsin	1,676	1,659	104	1,725	14.50	10.50	13.10	24,302	17,420	22,598
Minnesota	2,262	2,330	112	2,610	15.30	11.20	13.20	34,609	26,096	34,452
Iowa	7,471	8,218	117	9,615	14.50	11.00	12.80	108,330	90,398	123,072
Missouri	3,656	3,915	110	4,306	11.00	8.50	9.80	40,216	33,278	42,199
North Dakota	431	435	110	478	14.00	11.00	13.50	6,034	4,785	6,453
South Dakota	1,759	1,935	118	2,283	13.50	10.00	13.50	23,746	19,350	30,820
Nebraska	3,505	3,680	115	4,232	13.50	10.00	12.00	47,318	36,800	50,784
Kansas	1,837	2,275	122	2,776	12.00	9.50	11.00	22,044	21,612	30,536
Kentucky	1,278	1,214	108	1,311	9.90	7.50	8.80	12,652	9,105	11,537
Tennessee	1,594	1,546	107	1,654	9.50	8.00	9.30	15,143	12,368	15,382
Alabama	1,347	1,307	98	1,281	10.00	8.60	9.30	13,470	11,240	11,913
Mississippi	1,195	1,183	102	1,207	9.50	8.00	8.00	11,352	9,464	9,656
Louisiana	749	756	100	756	11.70	8.60	7.80	8,763	6,502	5,897
Texas	2,426	2,475	94	2,326	11.80	8.50	8.80	28,627	21,038	20,469
Oklahoma	1,213	1,334	105	1,401	10.30	8.50	8.80	12,494	11,339	12,329
Arkansas	1,268	1,125	99	1,114	8.80	7.10	6.90	11,158	7,988	7,687
Montana	160	180	110	198	16.50	13.10	13.20	2,640	2,358	2,614
Wyoming	68	73	115	84	14.00	12.00	12.50	952	876	1,050
Colorado	414	455	115	523	12.30	9.60	10.50	5,092	4,368	5,492
New Mexico	90	94	95	89	15.00	9.00	10.00	1,350	846	890
Arizona	48	50	114	57	16.00	12.00	13.00	768	600	741
Utah	90	90	120	108	13.00	10.00	10.90	1,170	900	1,177
Nevada	25	25	100	25	11.00	10.00	14.00	275	250	350
Idaho	206	196	120	235	12.50	11.00	11.50	2,575	2,156	2,702
Washington	236	197	110	217	15.00	12.50	14.80	3,540	2,462	3,212
Oregon	240	220	105	231	12.80	10.70	11.20	3,072	2,354	2,587
California	818	834	105	876	14.50	11.70	11.80	11,861	9,758	10,337
United States	56,097	57,834	109.7	63,424	12.97	10.07	11.46	727,380	582,448	726,699

CORN AND HOG RATIOS, 1910-1922.

[U. S. average based on average farm price per 100 pounds of live hogs, divided by average farm price per bushel of corn.]

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average.
1910	12.2	12.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.2	15.1	14.9	13.3
1911	15.3	14.4	13.7	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.2	11.1
1912	9.1	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.1	9.9
1913	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	12.2
1914	10.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.5
1915	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.2
1916	9.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.8	10.7
1917	9.9	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	9.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	9.7
1918	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	10.6
1919	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.2	10.3
1920	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	8.5	10.1	13.0	15.0	13.2	9.8
1921	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.0	12.5	11.6	13.1	14.8	14.0	15.9	16.0	15.2	14.0
Average, 1910-1921	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.4	11.8	11.6	10.9
1922	15.4	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.0	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.4	13.4	12.8	11.7	14.4

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF SWINE, 1910-1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per 100 pounds.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$7.76	$7.87	$8.93	$9.26	$8.59	$8.46	$8.15	$7.78	$8.27	$8.08	$7.61	$7.16	$8.16
1911	7.44	7.04	6.74	6.17	5.72	5.66	5.92	6.54	6.53	6.09	5.86	5.72	6.29
1912	5.74	5.79	5.94	6.78	6.79	6.65	6.64	7.11	7.47	7.70	7.05	6.89	6.71
1913	6.77	7.17	7.62	7.94	7.45	7.61	7.81	7.79	7.68	7.60	7.33	7.16	7.49
1914	7.45	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.43	7.72	8.11	8.11	7.43	7.00	6.67	7.57
1915	6.57	6.34	6.33	6.48	6.77	6.80	6.84	6.61	6.79	7.18	6.35	6.02	6.59
1916	6.32	7.07	7.85	8.21	8.37	8.21	8.40	8.61	9.22	8.67	8.74	8.76	8.20
1917	9.16	10.33	12.32	13.61	13.72	13.50	13.35	14.24	15.69	16.15	15.31	15.73	13.59
1918	15.26	15.03	15.58	15.76	15.84	15.37	15.58	16.89	17.50	16.50	15.92	15.82	15.92
1919	15.69	15.53	16.13	17.39	18.00	17.80	19.22	19.30	15.81	13.88	13.36	12.66	16.23
1920	13.36	13.62	13.59	13.73	13.44	13.18	13.65	13.59	13.98	13.57	11.64	8.90	13.02
1921	8.72	8.58	9.13	7.96	7.62	7.22	8.09	8.73	7.51	7.31	6.66	6.52	7.84
Average, 1912-1921	9.50	9.72	10.23	10.57	10.56	10.38	10.73	11.10	10.98	10.60	9.94	9.51	10.32
1922	6.89	8.24	9.08	8.83	9.05	9.11	9.12	8.54	8.23	8.33	7.78	7.63	8.40

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 93.)

attitude of buyers made all offerings burdensome. Production was fairly good. Transit cars were quoted in Baltimore and a few other eastern markets at $1 below last week's prices and were difficult to place. White hominy feed was in better supply than it has been for some time. Shipments and receipts were good. Interior supplies were reported as ample.

Alfalfa meal.—Shipments of alfalfa meal from producing sections were liberal. Prices were easier, the demand in most sections slow. Resellers who appeared to have fairly substantial holdings quoted freely below mill prices. In the Memphis market meal on spot was almost unsalable at quotations $2 under deferred shipment figures. Other southwestern markets reported an equally dull demand. Stocks were rather heavy. Receipts and the movement were good. The reduced price of alfalfa was thought to be mainly responsible for the recent increase in production.

Shipments of grapes in 1922 from the three leading grape-growing States in the East—New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania—were double their average annual shipments. New York shipped about 7,600 cars, compared with an average of 3,584 for the years 1917-1921; Michigan shipped 6,000 cars, compared with an average of 2,912; and Pennsylvania 1,950, compared with 737.

The area in winter wheat this year is slightly less than last year.

SHEEP: ESTIMATED NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1921–1923, BY STATES.

State.	Number Jan. 1 (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.							Total value Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
			1923		1923									
	1921	1922	Per cent of 1922.	Total.	Lambs.	Ewes 1 year and over.	Wethers 1 year and over.	Rams	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923
Maine	100	95	95	90	$5.80	$6.80	$6.30	$10.70	$5.50	$4.80	$6.70	$550	$456	$603
New Hampshire	24	20	92	18	6.70	8.00	8.00	13.00	7.30	5.60	7.80	175	112	140
Vermont	58	48	90	43	6.30	7.00	6.40	12.00	6.70	5.00	7.00	389	240	301
Massachusetts	17	17	95	16	6.00	7.00	6.00	13.00	9.50	6.60	6.90	162	112	110
Rhode Island	3	3	94	3	6.90	8.00	7.20	13.00	9.90	6.30	7.90	30	19	24
Connecticut	10	9	94	8	6.70	8.00	7.90	12.20	9.50	7.50	7.80	95	68	62
New York	550	512	104	532	7.60	8.60	8.00	14.00	7.50	5.80	8.50	4,125	2,970	4,522
New Jersey	10	10	100	10	7.00	7.50	7.20	10.50	10.50	7.40	7.50	105	74	75
Pennsylvania	478	468	102	477	6.30	7.20	7.30	10.50	7.60	5.80	7.10	3,633	2,714	3,387
Delaware	3	3	101	3	6.40	7.50	7.00	10.50	7.40	6.00	7.40	22	18	22
Maryland	93	89	105	93	7.00	7.50	7.10	9.00	8.00	6.20	7.50	744	552	698
Virginia	335	322	105	338	7.00	7.60	6.20	10.50	7.50	5.60	7.60	2,512	1,803	2,569
West Virginia	485	480	105	504	5.90	7.00	5.60	11.30	6.40	4.80	6.90	3,104	2,304	3,478
North Carolina	89	84	96	81	4.50	5.80	5.50	7.00	6.60	4.90	5.60	587	412	454
South Carolina	23	23	100	23	3.10	4.50	4.30	5.00	3.70	3.00	4.20	85	69	97
Georgia	69	70	94	66	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.70	4.20	2.70	3.00	290	189	198
Florida	63	64	98	63	2.50	3.60	3.60	4.50	3.50	3.10	3.50	220	198	220
Ohio	1,977	1,957	107	2,094	6.80	7.10	6.70	11.00	5.70	4.60	7.10	11,269	9,002	14,867
Indiana	606	606	107	648	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.60	6.70	5.20	8.00	4,060	3,151	5,184
Illinois	561	516	100	516	7.50	7.90	8.00	10.70	6.90	5.30	7.90	3,871	2,735	4,076
Michigan	1,161	1,115	105	1,171	8.10	7.90	7.50	12.50	6.80	5.20	8.00	7,895	5,798	9,368
Wisconsin	432	367	93	341	7.60	7.40	7.20	10.00	6.40	4.60	7.50	2,765	1,688	2,558
Minnesota	468	445	90	400	7.20	7.10	7.10	8.50	6.10	4.70	7.20	2,855	2,092	2,880
Iowa	1,005	775	107	829	8.10	8.40	8.10	12.50	6.90	5.40	8.40	6,934	4,185	6,964
Missouri	1,158	1,042	106	1,105	6.90	7.10	6.60	9.50	6.00	4.50	7.10	6,948	4,689	7,846
North Dakota	272	250	96	240	7.40	7.10	8.00	11.80	5.70	4.60	7.30	1,550	1,150	1,752
South Dakota	675	689	102	703	7.00	7.80	7.50	13.50	5.60	4.50	7.70	3,780	3,100	5,413
Nebraska	521	596	123	733	8.00	8.00	7.50	14.00	6.00	5.20	8.10	3,126	3,099	5,937
Kansas	321	285	110	314	7.20	7.20	7.40	12.00	5.90	4.80	7.30	1,894	1,368	2,292
Kentucky	651	631	107	675	6.20	7.00	5.80	9.00	6.40	5.00	7.00	4,166	3,155	4,725
Tennessee	349	340	100	340	4.40	5.70	4.60	6.50	5.80	4.00	5.50	2,024	1,360	1,870
Alabama	79	83	108	90	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.80	4.40	2.70	3.40	348	224	306
Mississippi	148	142	100	142	2.10	2.50	3.00	4.50	3.40	3.00	2.60	503	426	369
Louisiana	124	124	98	122	2.00	3.00	3.20	4.00	3.80	2.80	2.90	471	347	354
Texas	3,047	3,077	93	2,862	4.00	5.50	5.20	14.00	6.10	3.40	5.20	18,587	10,462	14,882
Oklahoma	91	91	96	87	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.20	4.30	5.80	564	391	505
Arkansas	96	90	90	81	2.80	3.10	3.30	3.40	4.20	2.90	3.10	403	261	251
Montana	1,973	2,270	102	2,315	7.00	9.00	7.60	20.00	5.80	4.70	8.70	11,443	10,669	20,140
Wyoming	2,350	2,420	99	2,396	7.40	9.00	8.00	20.00	6.30	5.50	9.00	14,805	13,310	21,564
Colorado	2,306	2,054	119	2,444	7.10	7.80	6.70	17.00	5.30	4.60	7.60	12,222	9,448	18,574
New Mexico	2,468	2,343	88	2,062	6.00	6.50	5.50	11.50	5.90	3.90	6.40	14,561	9,138	13,197
Arizona	1,200	1,100	105	1,155	4.50	6.50	5.00	11.00	7.00	4.90	6.30	8,400	5,390	7,276
Utah	2,200	2,250	104	2,340	6.70	9.50	7.80	22.00	6.50	4.90	8.90	14,300	11,025	20,826
Nevada	1,100	1,190	94	1,119	7.30	9.00	7.50	20.00	7.60	5.30	8.90	8,360	6,307	9,959
Idaho	2,623	2,492	106	2,642	7.00	8.50	7.00	16.50	6.30	6.00	8.30	16,525	14,952	21,929
Washington	555	500	104	520	6.00	8.50	7.90	17.00	6.90	5.40	8.00	3,830	2,700	4,160
Oregon	2,025	1,860	105	1,953	5.90	6.50	6.20	12.50	6.70	4.50	6.40	13,568	8,370	12,499
California	2,500	2,310	104	2,402	7.00	8.00	6.80	22.00	6.80	5.30	8.10	17,000	12,243	19,456
United States	37,452	36,327	102.4	37,209	7.66	7.68	6.05	14.18	6.30	4.80	7.50	235,855	174,545	278,939

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF SHEEP, 1910–1922.
[U. S. averages, dollars per 100 pounds.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$5.63	$5.09	$5.64	$6.10	$5.79	$5.44	$5.47	$4.68	$4.81	$4.68	$4.63	$4.54	$5.21
1911	4.47	4.34	4.45	4.55	4.51	4.24	4.19	3.98	3.91	3.68	3.65	3.71	4.14
1912	3.89	4.01	4.12	4.57	4.74	4.52	4.21	4.26	4.11	4.19	4.05	4.21	4.24
1913	4.35	4.63	4.97	5.16	4.91	4.84	4.20	4.32	4.23	4.16	4.27	4.46	4.54
1914	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.96	4.87	4.70	4.75	4.87	4.80	4.81	4.68	4.95	4.79
1915	4.95	5.14	5.36	5.60	5.54	5.43	5.35	5.16	5.06	5.18	5.18	5.38	5.28
1916	5.52	5.90	6.35	6.61	6.66	6.54	6.33	6.22	6.25	6.20	6.41	6.77	6.31
1917	7.33	8.17	9.21	9.69	10.15	9.84	9.32	9.33	10.05	10.24	10.20	10.44	9.50
1918	10.55	10.75	11.41	11.98	12.32	11.56	11.04	10.99	10.79	10.35	10.11	9.46	10.94
1919	9.68	9.95	10.45	11.33	10.93	10.34	9.25	9.06	8.69	8.46	8.35	8.53	9.58
1920	9.34	9.97	10.25	10.66	10.34	9.13	8.21	7.54	7.24	6.62	6.20	5.54	8.42
1921	5.30	5.01	5.27	5.11	5.11	4.74	4.34	4.38	4.11	3.96	3.84	4.10	4.61
Average 1912–1921	6.56	6.82	7.22	7.57	7.56	7.16	6.70	6.61	6.53	6.42	6.33	6.38	6.82
1922	4.57	5.71	6.51	6.43	6.65	6.09	6.11	5.98	5.70	5.93	6.02	6.27	6.00

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF LAMBS, 1910–1922.
[U. S. averages, dollars per 100 pounds.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$5.82	$6.62	$7.37	$7.47	$7.26	$7.13	$6.71	$5.70	$5.85	$5.78	$5.54	$5.60	$6.40
1911	5.71	5.44	5.49	5.77	5.74	5.51	5.42	5.29	5.02	4.68	4.68	4.93	5.31
1912	5.22	5.15	5.38	5.98	6.16	6.02	5.74	5.60	5.49	5.42	5.37	5.70	5.60
1913	6.03	6.34	6.56	6.59	6.66	6.36	6.05	5.50	5.51	5.51	5.64	5.85	6.05
1914	6.16	6.18	6.31	6.47	6.49	6.47	6.55	6.26	6.27	6.09	6.14	6.33	6.31
1915	6.47	6.67	6.06	7.35	7.32	7.26	7.21	6.70	6.71	6.70	6.76	7.02	6.85
1916	7.29	7.78	8.10	8.58	8.49	8.36	8.16	8.15	8.22	8.02	8.41	8.72	8.19
1917	9.59	10.51	11.46	12.03	12.51	12.64	11.19	12.08	13.06	14.09	13.79	13.81	12.23
1918	13.83	13.77	14.11	15.34	15.39	14.98	14.20	14.20	13.73	13.20	12.54	12.44	13.98
1919	12.71	13.17	14.03	14.61	14.34	13.89	13.09	12.91	12.25	11.47	11.45	11.85	12.98
1920	12.91	14.08	14.17	14.63	14.26	12.82	11.79	10.84	10.31	9.65	9.37	8.46	11.94
1921	8.44	7.76	7.90	7.55	7.78	7.59	7.37	6.99	6.27	5.98	6.12	6.60	7.20
Average 1912–1921	8.86	9.14	9.41	9.91	9.94	9.64	9.14	8.92	8.78	8.61	8.56	8.68	9.13
1922	7.33	8.87	10.21	10.54	10.39	9.87	9.55	9.39	9.43	10.06	10.30	10.49	9.70

Wool Consumption in Great Britain is on the Increase.

The outstanding feature of the British wool industry during 1922 was the demand for wool in manufacturing circles as evidenced by the gradual increase in prices during the year. It is estimated that double the quantity of machinery is now running compared with the beginning of 1922. In the aggregate there appears to be a larger consumption of raw wool than before the war.

British consuming centers are of the opinion that before next June merino wool will be much higher than it is now since the demand is such as to absorb all new clip supplies in Australia and South Africa as fast as the wool comes to market.

British traders are watching the industry in the United States with interest, as a revival in trade on this side of the Atlantic will enable manufacturers here to buy wool in all of the markets of the world.

Eighteen States constitute the group shipping the bulk of the late or main crop potatoes. To Jan. 1, 1922, these States had forwarded 101,230 cars, or 55% of the entire season's shipments. To Jan. 1, 1923, this same group had shipped only 89,000 cars of potatoes. To the end of 1920 these States had shipped the same proportion of the season's output as they did in 1921—approximately 55%.

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE, 1910-1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per 100 pounds.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$4.71	$4.64	$4.87	$5.31	$5.23	$5.20	$4.84	$4.64	$4.65	$4.64	$4.48	$4.45	$4.80
1911	4.58	4.57	4.66	4.67	4.59	4.43	4.28	4.39	4.43	4.32	4.36	4.37	4.47
1912	4.46	4.61	4.75	5.15	5.36	5.23	5.17	5.37	5.35	5.36	5.22	5.33	5.11
1913	5.40	5.55	5.88	6.08	6.01	6.02	5.98	5.91	5.92	6.05	5.99	5.96	5.90
1914	6.04	6.16	6.28	6.29	6.33	6.32	6.38	6.47	6.38	6.23	6.02	6.01	6.24
1915	5.99	5.93	5.92	5.96	6.13	6.20	6.07	6.18	6.06	6.04	5.85	5.75	6.01
1916	5.85	5.99	6.37	6.66	6.73	6.91	6.78	6.51	6.55	6.37	6.44	6.56	6.48
1917	6.86	7.36	7.91	8.57	8.70	8.65	8.30	8.17	8.40	8.35	8.21	8.24	8.14
1918	8.33	8.55	8.85	9.73	10.38	10.40	10.07	9.71	9.63	9.33	9.14	9.28	9.45
1919	9.65	10.02	10.34	10.81	10.84	10.20	9.96	9.82	9.02	8.65	8.65	8.63	9.72
1920	8.99	8.98	9.08	9.20	8.97	9.32	8.93	8.56	8.29	7.77	7.15	6.36	8.47
1921	6.32	6.02	6.36	6.08	5.98	5.65	5.40	5.39	4.98	4.81	4.69	4.62	5.52
Average 1912-1921	6.79	6.92	7.17	7.45	7.54	7.49	7.30	7.21	7.06	6.90	6.74	6.67	7.10
1922	4.75	5.07	5.46	5.53	5.70	5.84	5.76	5.51	5.44	5.48	5.29	5.28	5.43

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF VEAL CALVES, 1910-1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per 100 pounds.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$6.41	$6.28	$6.59	$6.54	$6.30	$6.57	$6.37	$6.29	$6.43	$6.41	$6.39	$6.38	$6.41
1911	6.50	6.38	6.48	5.96	5.68	5.72	5.74	5.93	6.11	6.15	6.10	5.98	6.06
1912	6.06	6.07	6.11	6.22	6.23	6.33	6.33	6.62	6.83	6.90	6.77	6.88	6.45
1913	7.06	7.23	7.49	7.38	7.17	7.53	7.46	7.53	7.73	7.72	7.70	7.74	7.48
1914	7.89	7.90	7.92	7.68	7.59	7.69	7.80	8.08	8.06	7.97	7.78	7.61	7.83
1915	7.66	7.62	7.50	7.31	7.35	7.53	7.87	7.75	7.80	7.91	7.69	7.61	7.63
1916	7.67	7.87	8.11	8.00	8.08	8.39	8.54	8.59	8.77	8.59	8.60	8.79	8.33
1917	9.15	9.88	9.94	10.49	10.48	10.60	10.77	10.56	11.08	11.10	10.66	10.98	10.47
1918	11.16	11.17	11.33	11.71	11.62	11.88	12.33	12.22	12.57	12.35	11.94	12.31	11.88
1919	12.39	12.18	12.65	12.78	12.11	12.40	13.38	13.43	13.39	12.87	12.65	12.67	12.74
1920	12.89	13.12	12.98	12.72	11.69	11.68	11.44	11.64	11.88	11.64	10.77	9.27	11.81
1921	9.34	9.08	9.05	7.73	7.55	7.43	7.37	7.31	7.67	7.61	7.20	7.14	7.87
Average 1912-1921	9.13	9.21	9.31	9.20	8.99	9.15	9.33	9.37	9.58	9.47	9.18	9.10	9.25
1922	7.23	7.84	7.85	7.26	7.28	7.67	7.49	7.67	8.10	8.17	7.92	7.7[illegible]	7.69

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF HORSES, 1910-1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per head.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$140	$147	$150	$154	$148	$151	$148	$148	$145	$144	$143	$141	$147
1911	143	144	145	147	146	145	139	141	139	137	136	134	141
1912	134	137	140	142	144	145	142	142	141	140	139	139	140
1913	140	146	146	148	145	146	143	141	141	138	136	135	142
1914	137	139	138	138	139	136	137	135	132	131	130	130	135
1915	130	132	132	132	133	132	134	131	131	129	127	126	131
1916	128	129	131	133	133	132	133	131	131	130	129	129	131
1917	129	131	133	136	138	137	135	132	132	130	129	129	133
1918	130	133	137	137	136	135	132	131	128	126	122	121	131
1919	120	121	124	127	129	127	127	125	119	114	113	113	122
1920	118	123	127	131	132	130	127	124	119	112	103	97	120
1921	96	98	101	100	98	98	94	93	89	85	82	81	93
Average, 1912-1921	126	129	131	132	133	132	130	128	126	124	121	120	128
1922	82	84	86	87	89	88	88	86	84	81	79	79	84

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF MILK COWS, 1910-1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per head.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$41.18	$40.35	$41.75	$42.22	$42.38	$43.46	$42.86	$42.77	$42.68	$43.20	$43.34	$43.41	$42.47
1911	44.70	44.48	45.42	44.81	44.54	43.86	42.44	42.26	42.22	42.69	42.70	42.72	43.57
1912	42.89	43.40	44.09	45.14	45.63	45.84	45.41	46.11	46.79	47.30	47.38	48.62	45.72
1913	49.51	51.42	54.02	55.34	54.80	55.20	54.80	54.78	55.78	56.47	57.71	57.19	54.75
1914	57.99	59.09	59.23	59.60	59.85	59.82	59.67	60.72	59.58	59.53	58.77	58.23	59.34
1915	58.47	57.99	58.00	57.78	58.29	58.59	60.31	58.34	58.38	58.76	57.35	56.79	58.25
1916	57.79	57.99	59.51	60.68	60.98	61.63	62.04	61.32	61.41	62.19	62.67	63.18	60.95
1917	63.92	65.93	68.46	72.09	72.78	72.87	72.81	72.53	73.93	75.79	75.00	76.16	71.86
1918	76.54	78.36	80.71	82.45	84.11	84.74	84.97	84.06	85.21	85.41	84.51	85.78	83.07
1919	86.10	86.15	88.15	90.91	93.43	93.84	94.51	94.72	93.42	93.43	93.27	95.54	91.96
1920	94.42	95.27	94.94	95.36	94.56	94.56	91.23	90.50	89.49	85.90	77.56	70.42	89.51
1921	66.82	63.44	65.37	64.35	62.63	59.89	56.55	55.85	54.33	53.39	53.28	53.30	59.10
Average 1912-1921	65.44	65.90	67.25	68.37	68.71	68.70	68.23	67.89	67.82	67.82	66.75	66.52	67.45
1922	52.83	53.54	54.87	54.46	54.76	54.87	54.20	52.67	52.79	52.86	51.62	53.21	53.56

CINCINNATI PRODUCE MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

Frequently they make sales to dealers in the city and vicinity, Cincinnati being the home of many large distributors who are leaders in their respective lines.

For example, the entire eastern Tennessee strawberry crop is shipped to Cincinnati and then handled by local distributors who specialize in the marketing of berries. Likewise, the Alabama strawberry crop goes first to Cincinnati and then is distributed by these firms to points North and East, even as far distant as Massachusetts. Again, a considerable volume of Florida oranges and grapefruit is distributed by local firms who are large growers and who are prominent in the Florida citrus trade.

Practically the entire wholesale produce business is conducted on the tracks in the yards of two leading railroads, commonly known as the produce yards, which are centrally located and adjoin each other. Buyers in the yards are invariably jobbers, and the receivers sell to them directly from the car doors. The jobbers haul their purchases to their stores grouped in two sections of the city and resell the goods to retailers, fruit stores, and hotels. These jobbing, or retail markets as they are sometimes called, are located on either Sixth St. or Front St., about one-half mile apart.

TWO SMALLER MARKETS.

There are two other smaller markets, equally important, one located on West Court St. and the other on Sycamore St., about 1 mile apart. The dealers in these latter markets handle a smaller volume of business, but they buy from the carlot receivers at the car doors and sell almost exclusively to the hotel and grocery trade.

The jobber, as well as the carlot receiver, finds another outlet for his truck in the several municipal markets and in the numerous peddlers who ply the city and suburbs. Carlot receivers dispose of all arrivals of commodities in ripe or "off" condition to this class of buyers and they usually obtain good returns on such sales. There are four grocery firms operating chain stores in greater Cincinnati, ranging from 75 to 200 stores, respectively.

As the preceding description shows, these jobbing markets, as well as the railroad yards where the wholesale business is carried on, are widely scattered, causing some inconvenience and additional handling costs to both receiver and jobber. There is a great deal of time lost by the buyers visiting the various yards and markets, and it is a regular occurrence for the same commodities from the same sections to arrive over the two southern roads at their yards several miles apart.

Cincinnati boasts of the fact that it has one of the best and most efficiently managed fruit auctions in the country. This agency handles all California citrus fruit, California and Northwest deciduous fruit, and approximately 85% of the Florida citrus fruit received in the market. Sales are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, and they always have a big attendance.

Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are grown in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and practically all of this home-grown produce is hauled to the several local markets. Farmers from neighboring counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana find a profitable outlet for their stuff in Cincinnati markets. They truck their products to the Cincinnati municipal markets for sale direct to the

consumer, or dispose of their stock to retailers and in some instances to jobbers who then resell to the retailers or ship to the country trade.

Farmers keep well informed on current market conditions and quotations, and usually there is very little or no range in their prices on a particular day. The market reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture play an important part in keeping the farmer informed of market prices and conditions.

Another factor of considerable importance in the Cincinnati market is the volume of truck grown in hothouses in Hamilton County, Ohio. This truck is disposed of through the jobber who resells to the local trade or ships to the trade in the outlying districts. This is especially true of leaf lettuce which is shipped to various points in the Ohio Valley. About 1,500,000 sq. ft. of ground is under glass for the production of hothouse vegetables, and these crops in 1921 were worth about $500,000. With the increasing importance of hothouse products, the growers have formed a strong and active marketing association.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Jan. 30, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Common White Wheats. By J. Allen Clark, Agronomist in Charge, John H. Martin, Agronomist, Western Wheat Investigations, and C. E. Leighty, Agronomist in Charge, Eastern Wheat Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 42, figs. 20. December, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1301.**)

Describes the different varieties of common white wheats and designates the areas to which they are adapted.

Corn Growing in Guam for Club Members. By W. J. Green, Superintendent of Extension, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 13, figs. 2, pls. 8. January, 1923. (Extension Circular No. 3, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station.)

This circular, while written primarily for members of the boys' and girls' clubs of Guam, contains information that should be of service to anyone growing corn on the island.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 47, No. 7. November, 1922. Pp. 601–700. Price, 10¢.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75¢ a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Lead-Cable Borer or "Short-Circuit Beetle" in California. By H. E. Burke, Entomologist, R. D. Hartman, Field Superintendent in Insect Control, and T. E. Snyder, Entomologist, Forest Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 56, figs. 15, pls. 10. (Professional Paper.) Dec. 4, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1107**) Price, 20¢.

Describes the habits and seasonal history of the lead-cable borer, discusses the damage it does to various articles manufactured of metal, and gives the results of control experiments conducted in California and Virginia.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 188. December, 1922. Pp. 141–149. January, 1923. Price, 5¢.

Significance of Wheat Hairs in Microscopical Examination of Flour. By George L. Keenan, Microanalyst, Microchemical Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 8, figs. 5. Jan. 26, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1130.**) Price, 5¢.

Of interest to chemists and food inspectors.

MONTHLY INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS, 1910–1922.

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average,[1]
1910	6.67	6.71	7.39	7.74	7.37	7.29	6.98	6.67	6.92	6.80	6.47	6.21	6.90
1911	6.40	6.19	6.09	5.80	5.54	5.45	5.52	5.87	5.87	5.58	5.44	5.37	5.77
1912	5.44	5.54	5.69	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.23	6.56	6.74	6.86	6.45	6.42	6.25
1913	6.40	6.70	7.08	7.35	7.08	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.14	6.94	6.85	7.00
1914	7.05	7.27	7.37	7.40	7.29	7.22	7.41	7.63	7.58	7.14	6.80	6.61	7.19
1915	6.57	6.46	6.46	6.59	6.80	6.85	6.83	6.74	6.77	6.96	6.45	6.25	6.63
1916	6.46	6.94	7.53	7.85	7.98	8.00	8.04	8.05	8.38	8.04	8.09	8.15	7.77
1917	8.53	9.42	10.70	11.71	11.84	11.72	11.47	11.84	12.79	13.04	12.47	12.74	11.56
1918	12.59	12.65	13.06	13.55	13.83	13.62	13.68	14.21	14.50	13.79	13.37	13.40	13.40
1919	13.46	13.51	14.06	15.01	15.34	14.98	15.61	15.56	13.44	12.22	11.88	11.54	13.59
1920	12.14	12.43	12.52	12.72	12.41	12.31	12.40	12.12	12.22	11.67	10.34	8.48	11.69
1921	8.42	8.24	8.67	7.89	7.66	7.31	7.65	7.94	7.11	6.88	6.47	6.37	7.49
Average, 1912–1921	8.71	8.92	9.31	9.64	9.66	9.55	9.66	9.78	9.67	9.37	8.93	8.68	9.32
1922	6.67	7.56	8.19	8.10	8.29	8.37	8.34	7.87	7.69	7.75	7.36	7.28	7.72

[1] Weighted averages.

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WOOL, 1910–1922.

[U. S. averages, cents per pound.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	24.5	24.6	24.9	22.3	22.8	19.5	19.0	19.5	17.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	20.7
1911	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.7	14.7	15.5	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.9
1912	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.6	17.9
1913	18.6	18.7	18.4	17.7	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.7
1914	15.7	15.7	16.4	16.8	17.2	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.0	18.1	18.6	17.6
1915	18.6	20.2	22.8	22.7	22.0	23.7	24.2	23.8	23.3	22.7	22.7	23.3	22.5
1916	23.3	24.2	25.9	26.3	28.0	28.7	28.6	29.0	28.4	28.7	29.4	30.8	27.6
1917	31.8	32.7	36.7	38.8	43.7	49.8	54.3	54.8	54.2	55.5	55.9	58.2	47.2
1918	58.1	57.1	60.0	60.0	58.2	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.2	57.8
1919	55.2	51.1	51.3	47.9	48.0	50.5	51.8	52.2	51.3	50.6	51.0	51.6	51.0
1920	53.3	52.5	51.5	51.3	50.3	38.6	29.5	28.3	28.0	27.5	24.9	21.9	38.1
1921	19.6	19.8	18.9	17.9	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.8	15.6	16.9	16.9
Av. 1912–1921	31.0	30.8	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.0	30.8	31.2	31.3
1922	18.0	22.3	25.0	24.8	29.0	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.6	32.2	33.2	35.3	29.0

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF COTTONSEED MEAL, 1910–1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per ton.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$32.33	$33.77	$33.17	$32.70	$32.69	$32.18	$32.38	$32.64	$32.36	$31.84	$31.37	$31.58	$32.42
1911	31.83	31.42	31.32	31.09	31.08	30.92	31.17	30.92	31.01	30.73	30.12	30.50	31.01
1912	30.42	30.87	31.22	31.80	32.28	31.84	31.82	31.53	30.60	30.28	29.37	30.16	31.02
1913	30.97	31.16	31.08	30.89	31.23	31.53	31.56	31.78	32.32	31.94	31.97	32.30	31.57
1914	32.49	32.59	32.65	32.75	32.98	32.68	32.62	32.34	30.73	29.44	28.36	29.04	31.56
1915	29.53	30.88	31.32	31.43	31.54	31.39	31.36	31.07	30.79	33.77	34.93	36.45	32.04
1916	37.03	37.08	36.46	36.02	35.72	35.60	34.93	35.05	36.17	37.80	41.52	42.96	37.20
1917	42.95	43.33	43.67	44.73	45.62	45.17	46.45	49.25	50.00	50.98	53.52	55.52	47.60
1918	55.93	56.25	56.59	56.41	56.21	56.18	55.69	55.60	57.40	59.22	59.93	60.64	57.17
1919	62.81	62.61	62.88	63.29	63.40	63.06	64.77	71.72	74.08	72.58	76.16	78.57	67.99
1920	79.39	79.79	79.70	78.87	78.74	78.52	77.63	73.84	68.22	61.81	50.96	47.97	71.29
1921	42.92	41.93	40.17	37.41	36.75	37.84	38.24	40.74	41.97	43.54	43.67	44.23	40.74
Average, 1912–1921	44.44	44.65	44.57	44.36	44.45	44.38	44.51	45.29	45.23	45.14	45.04	45.79	45.82
1922	45.08	45.26	47.90	49.44	50.47	50.42	51.06	48.87	45.48	46.10	50.54	52.70	48.61

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF BRAN, 1910–1922.

[U. S. averages, dollars per ton.]

Year.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Average.
1910	$26.20	$27.00	$27.03	$26.58	$26.10	$25.37	$25.22	$25.19	$24.95	$24.56	$24.45	$24.68	$25.61
1911	24.92	25.27	24.94	25.48	25.93	25.87	25.80	25.92	26.09	26.52	26.72	26.99	25.87
1912	27.39	28.62	29.16	29.73	30.18	29.35	28.41	27.41	26.82	26.58	25.66	25.16	27.87
1913	25.24	25.32	24.96	24.69	24.59	24.67	24.65	25.10	26.59	26.52	26.47	26.43	25.44
1914	26.53	26.91	27.58	28.50	28.08	27.75	26.36	27.24	27.86	26.71	26.40	26.72	27.22
1915	27.91	28.96	28.23	28.28	28.41	27.68	27.47	27.22	26.47	25.81	25.42	25.53	27.28
1916	25.93	26.23	26.05	25.97	25.97	26.13	25.81	26.53	27.50	28.48	31.54	32.49	27.39
1917	32.76	34.87	38.33	42.07	44.19	40.83	40.40	43.16	39.46	39.23	39.42	42.53	39.77
1918	41.32	42.07	42.62	42.82	42.41	42.30	40.69	39.63	39.54	39.38	39.22	38.95	40.91
1919	49.78	49.95	47.93	48.24	48.66	47.54	47.14	49.28	49.58	47.70	48.32	48.79	48.58
1920	50.23	51.13	51.95	55.26	58.69	59.53	59.91	56.62	55.05	48.43	44.69	41.61	52.76
1921	39.74	36.77	35.18	32.15	29.71	29.35	26.83	26.25	25.31	24.22	23.60	26.10	29.60
Average, 1912–1921	34.68	35.08	35.20	35.77	36.09	35.51	34.77	34.84	34.42	33.31	33.07	33.43	34.68
1922	28.05	29.90	32.09	31.94	31.81	30.22	28.29	27.24	26.24	28.25	30.78	31.58	29.70

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF BUTTER, 1909-1922.

[U. S. averages, cents per pound.]

Year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Average.
1909	.....	25.1	24.5	24.2	24.0	22.5	21.9	22.4	23.3	25.0	26.2	27.4	24.2
1910	28.7	27.9	26.3	25.8	25.5	24.1	23.3	23.8	25.2	26.2	27.1	27.8	26.0
1911	27.8	24.1	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.3	20.4	21.7	23.1	23.8	25.2	27.4	23.4
1912	28.1	29.0	27.2	26.1	26.0	24.8	23.4	23.7	24.2	25.6	26.9	28.8	26.2
1913	28.4	27.6	27.5	27.6	27.0	25.5	24.7	24.9	25.9	27.5	28.2	29.2	27.0
1914	29.2	27.4	26.0	24.9	23.8	22.8	22.9	23.7	25.3	26.0	26.3	28.4	25.6
1915	28.7	27.9	26.8	25.8	25.7	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.5	25.3	26.4	27.6	26.0
1916	28.3	27.6	27.1	27.6	27.9	26.5	25.7	26.1	27.4	29.0	31.1	34.4	28.2
1917	34.0	33.5	34.1	33.5	36.1	35.0	33.5	34.0	36.1	38.9	40.9	41.9	36.0
1918	43.1	43.7	43.4	40.7	39.9	38.6	38.2	39.7	41.4	47.2	49.7	52.7	43.2
1919	54.9	49.6	43.8	47.6	50.3	49.1	47.2	48.2	49.7	51.5	56.0	60.0	50.7
1920	61.3	57.8	55.9	56.1	57.6	53.5	51.6	52.0	52.3	54.1	54.3	54.7	55.1
1921	49.0	45.0	42.1	40.4	38.6	29.4	29.0	34.1	36.6	38.2	40.9	41.1	38.7
Av. 1912-1921	38.5	36.9	35.4	35.0	35.3	33.0	32.0	33.1	34.3	36.3	38.1	39.9	35.6
1922	40.3	34.4	34.7	34.5	34.7	33.5	32.7	33.2	33.5	36.2	38.5	42.0	35.7

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF EGGS, 1909-1922.

[U. S. averages, cents per dozen.]

Year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Average.
1909	.....	25.8	20.1	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.5	19.2	20.2	22.1	24.8	28.4	21.1
1910	30.5	28.9	22.9	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.2	17.6	19.4	22.4	25.3	29.0	22.5
1911	30.4	22.1	16.5	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.2	15.5	17.4	20.0	23.5	28.7	19.4
1912	29.5	29.1	24.5	17.8	17.1	16.7	16.7	17.4	19.1	22.0	25.9	29.7	22.1
1913	26.8	22.8	19.4	16.4	16.1	16.9	17.0	17.2	19.5	23.4	27.4	33.0	21.3
1914	30.7	28.4	24.2	17.6	16.8	17.3	17.6	18.2	21.0	23.5	25.3	29.7	22.5
1915	31.6	29.2	21.3	16.6	17.1	16.6	16.8	17.0	18.7	22.3	26.3	30.6	22.0
1916	30.6	26.8	21.2	17.9	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.7	23.3	28.1	32.2	38.1	24.6
1917	37.7	35.8	33.8	25.9	30.0	31.1	28.3	29.8	33.2	37.4	39.4	43.3	33.8
1918	46.3	49.4	40.4	31.2	31.0	29.8	30.7	34.4	36.4	41.6	47.2	55.0	39.4
1919	57.2	48.3	33.1	34.3	36.8	38.6	36.8	39.3	41.0	44.7	54.0	61.9	43.8
1920	64.8	56.9	46.6	38.8	37.4	37.0	36.7	40.0	44.2	50.1	56.9	65.0	47.9
1921	61.1	49.6	29.2	20.4	20.2	19.4	22.0	26.6	30.4	34.2	44.2	51.1	34.0
Average 1912-1921	41.6	37.6	29.4	23.7	24.1	24.2	24.2	26.1	28.7	32.7	37.9	43.7	31.1
1922	44.9	32.0	25.4	19.9	21.0	21.2	20.4	20.5	22.7	30.5	37.6	46.1	28.5

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF CHICKENS, 1909-1922.

[U. S. averages, cents per pound.]

Year.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Average.
1909	.....	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.7
1910	10.9	12.1	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.6	11.7
1911	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.3	9.6	10.7
1912	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.9
1913	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.8
1914	11.5	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.3	12.2
1915	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.9
1916	11.4	11.9	12.2	12.6	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.3
1917	13.9	14.7	15.5	16.1	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.2	18.1	17.7	17.5	16.7
1918	17.9	18.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	21.2	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.4	21.8	20.8
1919	21.7	21.6	22.2	23.5	25.2	25.7	25.2	25.9	25.7	24.2	22.9	22.3	23.8
1920	29.6	24.1	25.4	26.8	27.4	27.2	27.0	27.4	26.7	26.4	23.4	22.1	26.1
1921	20.7	21.9	22.1	22.2	21.7	20.7	21.1	21.2	20.9	20.3	19.0	18.4	20.8
Average 1912-1921	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.6	17.5	16.7	16.1	16.8
1922	18.5	18.8	19.4	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.4	19.3	18.5	18.7	18.5	17.5	19.1

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF TURKEYS, 1912-1922.

[U. S. averages, cents per pound.]

Month.	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Oct. 15	13.6	14.6	14.1	13.7	17.0	20.0	23.9	26.6	30.0	25.7	25.1
Nov. 15	14.4	15.2	14.1	14.8	18.6	21.0	25.7	28.3	31.8	28.2	29.5
Dec. 15	14.8	15.5	14.5	15.5	19.6	23.0	27.0	31.1	33.1	32.5	32.3
Jan. 15	14.9	15.5	14.5	15.6	19.5	22.9	27.3	32.0	33.0	30.7	.....

Grecian Currant Trade Depressed.

The continual fall in the value of the drachma in Greece has had a depressing effect on the currant industry of that country, reports the American consul at Patras.

It was expected that Germany would provide a good market for this year's crop, but those hopes have now vanished. Although the decreasing value of the drachma is expected to increase the demand for Grecian currants in the New York market, it is felt that a resumption of American buying on the same scale as in 1919, 1920, and 1921 can not be looked for until fruit has dropped another 25% on the Patras market, which would place it at approximately 6¢ per lb.

Shipments of onions from northern California to Jan. 1 were about one-fifth less than during 1921-22 season to the same date. From the southern district of California, onion shipments have been one-third greater than the previous season. Total California movement to the end of 1922 was 3,080 cars, of which three-fifths came from the northern district.

PREMIUM STAPLE COTTON.

(Concluded from page 94.)

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 28¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 28¼¢ at Memphis on Jan. 27, 1923, and 15½¢ at New Orleans and 17¢ at Memphis on Jan. 28, 1922.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	225	125	200
1 1/8 ins	250	600	175	400
1 3/16 ins	400	1,000	375	900
1 1/4 ins	450	1,400	475	1,200
1 5/16 ins	550	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	700	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Jan. 26 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 39¢ for No. 1 grade, 37¢ for No. 2, 34½¢ for No. 3, 33½¢ for No. 4, and 32½¢ for No. 5.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to January 26

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14.[1]
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	995,874	900,704	2,297,627
France	469,895	419,561	850,484
Germany	572,509	742,793	1,953,780
Italy	309,499	225,865	279,960
Japan	314,810	569,694	241,671
China	9,100	66,950	210
Spain	177,937	177,244	186,110
Belgium	127,787	98,794	117,737
Other countries	141,052	123,719	152,480
Total	3,118,463	3,325,324	6,080,059

[1] Exports for 1913-14 are for the period Aug. 1 to Jan. 23.

Exports for the week ending Jan. 26 amounted to 73,423 bales, compared with 101,498 bales the previous week, 82,103 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 143,263 bales for the week ending Jan. 23, 1914.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on January 26 and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	843	256	720	647	603	479
Manchester	65	36	113	83	55	45
Continent	939	153	383	502	605	442
Total	1,847	445	1,216	1,232	1,263	966

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending— Jan. 20, 1923.		Jan. 21, 1922.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$55	$48	$36	$30
Raleigh, N. C.	52	48	36	34
Benson, N. C.	58	55	.....	.....
Dunn, N. C.	58	56	.....	.....
Marshville, N. C.	.....	48	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	53	48	35	30
Greenville, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	36
Kelford, N. C.	.....	.....	34	.....
Fayetteville, N. C.	58	55	.....	.....
Kingstree, S. C.	58	55	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	.....	.....	35	33
Charleston, S. C.	56	51	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	.....	.....	36	34
Savannah, Ga.	.....	.....	35	32
Montgomery, Ala.	.....	.....	35	33
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36	.....
Meridian, Miss.	50	45	36	33
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 53	51	34	28
Rosedale, Miss.	.....	.....	35	30
Memphis, Tenn.	54½	48	34	32
Little Rock, Ark.	50-52	45	34	30
Fort Smith, Ark.	.....	40	31	28
Pine Bluff, Ark.	.....	.....	33	30
Forrest City, Ark.	.....	.....	32	27
Newport, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	25
Dallas, Tex.	.....	.....	34	31
Fort Worth, Tex.	.....	.....	34	32
Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	34½	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	.....	28	25
Guthrie, Okla.	.....	.....	28	26

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, DECEMBER 15, 1921 AND 1922.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Turkeys, per lb.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bu.		Apples. Per bbl.		Turnips, per bu.		Pop corn per bu.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	7.80	9.00	6.50	6.80	9.40	9.70	5.00	5.70	8.00	9.70	.....	.....	19	33	52.00	62.00	150	148	1.25	1.19	4.00	3.26	92	90	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7.70	8.90	5.30	5.80	10.10	10.20	4.40	5.60	8.40	10.00	55.0	50.0	20	35	72.00	71.00	125	121	1.75	1.56	4.90	4.15	90	88	.....	.....
Vermont	7.10	8.30	4.00	4.20	8.80	9.40	3.70	4.60	7.70	10.10	45.0	45.0	19	35	64.00	60.00	120	129	2.30	1.59	5.70	4.25	85	80	.....	.....
Massachusetts	8.10	9.30	5.20	5.30	11.20	11.10	6.70	6.00	10.70	9.00	45.0	50.0	20	30	80.00	73.00	138	128	2.70	1.48	7.50	3.94	96	99	.....	.....
Rhode Island	9.70	11.00	5.80	6.00	11.10	10.50	4.20	6.50	7.80	11.50	45.0	50.0	16	26	100.0	100.0	150	162	2.50	1.89	7.25	5.25	105	104	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.00	10.20	6.50	6.00	11.00	11.20	9.00	.....	.....	.....	45.0	49.0	.....	.....	83.00	92.00	170	158	2.25	1.44	6.45	4.33	97	89	.....	.....
New York	7.30	9.00	4.60	5.10	10.60	10.90	3.90	5.30	8.60	11.90	45.0	47.0	20	35	66.00	68.00	121	120	2.10	.95	5.80	3.60	90	70	.....	.....
New Jersey	9.00	9.00	7.50	6.00	12.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	49.0	54.0	.....	.....	80.00	85.00	140	150	2.30	1.25	7.00	3.70	90	80	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	8.50	9.30	6.30	7.20	10.20	10.40	4.20	6.10	7.50	10.80	47.0	50.0	20	37	65.00	65.00	120	120	2.60	1.10	7.75	3.30	100	100	3.10	3.15
Delaware	9.80	10.10	6.60	7.00	11.60	12.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	14.00	41.0	45.0	.....	.....	70.00	66.00	89	85	2.40	.57	.....	.....	61	60	.....	.....
Maryland	8.00	9.40	5.60	7.10	9.30	11.00	4.60	4.90	8.30	11.50	41.0	44.8	19	35	66.00	62.00	94	89	2.50	.95	6.00	3.18	48	49	.....	.....
Virginia	7.80	8.50	5.30	5.70	8.50	8.80	3.60	4.50	7.70	10.00	32.0	38.0	19	38	45.00	43.00	90	87	2.70	1.00	8.00	3.60	85	75	.....	.....
West Virginia	7.80	8.60	5.60	6.20	10.00	8.10	4.10	4.70	7.00	9.60	35.0	35.0	17	35	51.00	45.00	98	95	3.20	1.10	8.10	3.65	92	85	3.50	3.15
North Carolina	9.80	10.30	4.60	5.00	5.80	6.60	5.40	6.30	6.70	8.40	31.0	33.0	19	30	44.30	42.70	108	107	2.15	1.11	7.65	3.70	89	84	2.10	2.00
South Carolina	8.40	8.50	4.20	3.50	5.50	5.70	6.50	7.00	8.00	9.00	27.0	32.0	.....	.....	40.00	35.00	82	85	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Georgia	6.60	7.30	3.50	3.20	4.80	5.50	5.00	5.00	6.30	7.50	30.0	28.8	16	27	34.00	29.10	82	82	1.95	1.20	6.00	3.50	120	101	2.55	2.34
Florida	5.70	6.70	4.20	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.70	5.00	5.50	31.0	33.0	.....	.....	62.00	50.00	128	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	6.90	7.80	5.60	6.50	9.20	9.60	3.70	5.70	8.10	11.30	36.0	41.0	25	44	62.00	60.00	106	98	2.43	1.43	7.00	4.30	75	95	4.23	4.50
Indiana	6.60	7.70	5.40	6.50	8.10	8.80	3.40	4.60	7.40	10.60	31.0	35.0	16	34	51.00	52.00	92	83	2.52	1.43	7.54	4.27	69	67	2.75	2.80
Illinois	6.30	7.60	5.40	6.70	7.20	8.00	3.40	5.20	7.00	10.70	33.0	36.0	16	38	53.00	57.00	80	87	2.78	1.40	8.44	4.50	82	80	3.50	3.50
Michigan	6.80	7.80	5.10	5.60	8.90	9.50	3.80	6.60	8.40	11.80	33.0	36.0	21	39	57.00	58.00	109	104	2.20	1.15	6.25	4.00	65	50	2.40	2.50
Wisconsin	6.20	7.30	3.70	4.50	6.90	7.70	3.70	4.40	7.20	10.80	33.0	33.0	17	33	52.00	60.00	102	115	2.45	1.50	7.80	5.00	69	60	3.50	3.00
Minnesota	6.00	7.40	4.10	4.50	6.20	7.30	3.90	5.00	7.00	11.20	31.0	31.0	13	28	47.50	47.00	90	83	.....	2.25	.....	7.00	.....	43	3.42	4.05
Iowa	6.00	7.40	5.80	7.30	7.00	8.00	3.80	6.00	7.70	11.80	32.0	30.0	17	32	55.00	61.00	88	93	2.70	1.45	7.88	4.00	119	80	3.72	4.00
Missouri	6.20	7.50	5.10	6.00	6.60	7.40	3.50	5.50	6.20	10.10	34.0	38.0	14	33	45.00	44.00	60	52	2.60	1.00	6.80	3.25	55	50	.....	.....
North Dakota	5.60	6.90	4.20	4.70	5.70	6.40	3.80	5.20	6.00	9.30	25.0	30.0	14	28	45.00	46.00	68	68	.....	1.95	.....	.....	150	120	.....	5.00
South Dakota	5.50	7.10	4.40	5.40	6.30	7.70	3.60	6.40	6.90	11.60	24.0	28.0	12	35	48.00	58.00	65	62	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	115	4.20	3.00
Nebraska	5.50	7.00	5.10	6.50	6.20	7.50	4.40	7.10	8.20	11.00	24.0	26.0	.....	32	55.00	57.00	76	69	2.50	1.25	.....	4.50	100	90	3.32	3.50
Kansas	5.80	7.20	4.90	5.30	5.90	6.50	4.60	7.00	6.90	11.10	31.0	30.0	.....	.....	50.00	49.00	60	53	2.85	1.30	8.75	.....	75	75	2.80	2.10
Kentucky	6.60	7.90	4.70	5.20	7.00	7.20	3.10	4.00	6.50	8.40	32.0	32.0	19	30	44.00	37.50	69	64	2.90	1.55	8.55	3.95	65	75	2.20	1.95
Tennessee	7.00	7.90	3.60	4.10	5.10	5.60	3.80	4.70	5.70	7.60	28.0	30.0	15	25	36.00	34.00	82	81	2.15	1.50	7.10	5.20	72	85	2.50	3.10
Alabama	6.60	7.90	3.10	3.00	4.30	4.30	5.30	6.70	8.00	8.00	26.0	27.0	13	23	32.00	30.00	73	78	2.25	1.50	8.00	5.50	85	120	.....	.....
Mississippi	6.20	7.80	2.90	3.00	4.70	4.50	5.20	4.70	5.90	6.50	30.0	29.0	13	20	34.10	29.00	73	70	.....	1.85	.....	6.50	109	80	.....	2.50
Louisiana	6.80	7.20	3.90	3.80	5.70	3.80	4.20	3.30	5.20	4.00	28.0	26.7	11	18	39.50	44.40	73	80	3.00	2.00	.....	6.50	105	85	.....	.....
Texas	5.90	7.20	3.60	4.20	4.50	5.10	4.00	5.40	4.90	7.00	31.0	26.0	15	37	58.00	39.00	64	65	.....	1.85	.....	.....	155	145	.....	.....
Oklahoma	5.90	7.10	4.00	4.10	5.00	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.0	29.0	12	.....	46.00	37.00	57	44	2.35	1.60	.....	.....	110	125	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.30	6.60	3.20	3.30	4.70	5.30	3.00	5.00	4.10	6.40	27.0	29.0	12	27	33.00	30.00	60	59	2.60	1.70	.....	4.50	77	90	.....	4.30
Montana	7.10	8.20	4.40	5.30	6.80	8.20	4.00	7.40	6.00	10.90	24.0	26.0	19	42	65.00	66.00	50	48	1.45	1.30	4.35	3.90	130	85	.....	5.50
Wyoming	7.00	7.00	5.40	5.60	7.80	7.60	5.40	7.00	7.00	10.90	30.0	26.0	17	35	70.00	58.00	55	40	.....	1.50	.....	4.50	110	100	.....	.....
Colorado	5.80	7.00	4.60	5.70	6.50	6.40	4.70	7.00	6.00	11.00	26.0	25.0	14	33	58.00	56.00	60	52	1.40	.50	4.20	1.50	60	70	.....	.....
New Mexico	6.50	7.00	4.30	4.70	6.00	6.50	4.00	7.00	5.50	11.00	30.0	28.0	14	33	58.00	53.00	56	54	2.40	1.50	7.20	4.50	120	125	.....	.....
Arizona	8.50	8.50	4.70	5.20	5.70	7.00	4.20	6.00	6.00	11.00	30.0	40.0	.....	.....	85.00	90.00	75	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	110	.....	.....
Utah	7.00	7.40	4.60	5.10	7.00	8.50	4.00	7.00	6.00	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	70.00	85	88	1.48	.86	4.44	2.58	50	110	.....	.....
Nevada	7.00	9.20	5.40	6.50	7.00	8.00	3.20	5.20	6.00	11.60	.....	.....	.....	38	72.00	85.00	42	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	6.70	7.60	4.20	4.70	6.20	6.60	4.70	5.70	6.00	9.20	27.0	42.0	16	32	65.00	70.00	80	85	1.25	1.10	3.75	3.30	110	75	.....	.....
Washington	7.60	8.50	4.60	4.60	6.90	6.70	4.20	6.50	5.90	9.00	35.0	31.0	12	.....	70.00	63.20	95	94	1.18	.93	3.54	2.79	102	88	.....	.....
Oregon	7.50	8.20	5.20	5.20	7.50	8.00	4.50	8.00	7.00	10.00	31.0	30.0	18	35	65.00	65.00	75	80	1.25	1.00	3.75	3.00	70	100	.....	4.50
California	8.00	9.40	5.50	6.40	7.70	8.00	4.20	7.20	6.70	11.50	35.0	32.0	14	35	85.00	75.00	95	94	1.40	1.10	4.20	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	6.52	7.[illegible]	4.62	5.28	7.14	7.78	4.10	6.27	6.60	10.49	32.5	32.3	16.9	35.3	53.30	53.21	80.81	78.89	2.24	1.09	6.77	3.21	86.5	81.9	3.34	3.27

FARM PRICE COMPARISONS.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-war (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1921. Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1922. Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1923 Jan. 1.
Wheat	116	121	107	108	107	109	131	132	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121
Corn	77	87	65	73	75	77	91	92	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120
Oats	77	79	76	78	81	83	91	90	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107
Barley	80	75	69	70	71	70	79	82	87	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96
Rye	125	118	102	95	97	97	117	116	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101
Buckwheat	153	146	117	114	118	120	121	128	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127
Flaxseed	97	97	89	93	93	101	124	126	131	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138
Potatoes	210	199	206	183	173	176	176	167	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95
Sweet potatoes	145	127	117	122	120	116	127	120	117	126	130	133	115	112	105	107	104
Apples	233	271	295	219	191	176	182	174	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121
Hay	101	98	96	98	97	95	98	102	106	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101
Cotton	109	177	167	150	133	127	128	129	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199
Butter	148	148	153	145	142	126	134	136	140	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154
Eggs	158	153	173	170	152	122	118	116	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149
Chickens	176	172	167	170	173	172	175	169	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160

	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
Hogs	99	99	96	97	98	116	123	116	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	.....
Beef cattle	93	90	90	89	94	99	103	101	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	.....
Veal calves	109	108	104	103	107	116	113	107	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	.....
Sheep	94	92	90	94	99	125	136	127	134	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	.....
Lambs	111	109	107	116	127	149	164	163	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	.....
Cows	134	107	107	107	112	112	112	110	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	.....
Horses	63	62	60	60	59	59	60	60	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	.....
Wool	90	92	91	98	97	121	134	138	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	.....
Beans, dry	131	127	127	124	127	137	167	172	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	.....
Cabbage	155	165	182	185	180	172	161	152	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	.....
Onions	169	195	229	244	256	289	307	369	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	.....
Clover seed	116	119	119	120	119	126	135	135	136	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	.....
Timothy seed	68	78	70	76	72	72	72	75	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	.....
Broom corn	69	77	75	106	69	85	77	72	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	.....
Cotton seed	140	157	150	137	134	137	147	180	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	.....
Bran	96	93	91	100	108	112	120	118	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	.....
Cottonseed meal	134	141	144	144	143	142	150	155	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	.....
Peanuts	82	87	82	78	78	82	90	78	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	.....
Peaches	192	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	122	121	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	169	205	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	128	138	117	.....	.....

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF TEN CROPS COMBINED.

[Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton, which comprise nearly 90% of the area in all field crops, and the average value of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.]

1866	$14.17	1885	$9.72	1904	$13.26
1867	15.09	1886	9.41	1905	13.28
1868	14.17	1887	10.14	1906	13.45
1869	14.67	1888	10.30	1907	14.74
1870	15.40	1889	8.99	1908	15.32
1871	15.74	1890	11.03	1909	16.00
1872	14.86	1891	11.76	1910	15.53
1873	14.19	1892	10.10	1911	15.36
1874	13.25	1893	9.50	1912	16.09
1875	12.20	1894	9.06	1913	16.49
1876	10.80	1895	8.12	1914	16.44
1877	12.00	1896	7.94	1915	17.18
1878	10.37	1897	9.07	1916	22.58
1879	13.26	1898	9.00	1917	33.27
1880	13.01	1899	9.13	1918	33.73
1881	13.10	1900	10.31	1919	35.74
1882	12.93	1901	11.43	1920	23.26
1883	10.93	1902	12.07	1921	14.45
1884	9.95	1903	12.62	1922	19.41

California shipped 8,900 cars of peaches in 1922, or 1,600 cars more than any other State. Georgia was second, with 7,300 cars, and New York State third with 6,800 cars.

Pumpkin seed to the amount of 119,800 lbs. was raised commercially on 772 acres in 1922, according to reports reaching the United States Department of Agriculture.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, DECEMBER 15, 1921 AND 1922—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cotton seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton.								Clover seed, per bushel.				Timothy seed, per bushel.				Alfalfa seed, per bushel.				Bran, per ton.		Cotton-seed meal per ton.	
					Timothy.		Clover.		Alfalfa.		Prairie.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As bought.			
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.00	5.39	.....	.....	25.00	15.00	22.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.30	.....	.....	5.85	5.10	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	33.00	36.00	52.00	58.00
New Hampshire	4.20	5.11	.....	.....	27.00	20.00	25.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	36.00	49.00	59.00
Vermont	4.15	4.56	.....	.....	23.00	18.00	21.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	15.00	.....	.....	4.20	4.20	.....	.....	11.75	12.80	31.00	35.00	51.00	57.00
Massachusetts	4.00	4.50	.....	.....	28.00	24.00	26.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	19.00	.....	.....	5.20	5.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	36.00	51.00	58.00
Rhode Island	3.50	5.20	.....	.....	29.00	24.00	27.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	35.00	51.00	59.00
Connecticut	4.50	4.95	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	25.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	31.00	35.00	49.00	56.00
New York	2.85	4.10	.....	.....	18.40	15.30	16.10	12.20	17.90	16.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.60	14.00	14.70	.....	.....	4.00	4.30	.....	.....	13.30	14.20	29.00	34.00	50.60	57.00
New Jersey	3.50	3.90	.....	.....	24.70	25.00	23.40	24.00	25.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	14.50	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	12.50	12.50	32.00	35.00	54.00	58.00
Pennsylvania	3.50	4.20	.....	.....	17.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	20.50	18.00	.....	.....	12.50	11.20	14.00	14.10	3.65	3.40	4.25	4.10	12.00	11.00	13.90	13.30	31.00	34.00	48.00	56.00
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.10	16.50	12.80	15.00	16.20	18.70	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	35.00	.....	.....
Maryland	3.30	3.91	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	16.00	14.40	23.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	12.20	.....	13.40	.....	3.80	.....	3.60	.....	12.00	.....	12.10	31.40	35.30	51.00	58.80
Virginia	3.30	4.00	31.00	45.00	18.50	17.50	16.50	16.50	20.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.80	13.90	.....	.....	3.20	3.90	.....	.....	13.50	12.70	30.00	37.00	47.00	55.00
West Virginia	4.10	4.50	.....	.....	16.20	14.00	15.00	13.00	18.00	17.50	.....	.....	7.00	10.00	12.00	16.70	3.00	3.00	4.75	4.30	.....	.....	15.00	17.00	34.00	37.50	51.00	56.00
North Carolina	3.35	3.95	31.50	46.80	24.40	23.00	22.90	21.70	25.00	21.00	14.60	13.50	11.80	13.70	13.40	14.50	5.25	6.00	6.00	4.80	.....	.....	13.40	11.70	33.20	40.00	42.50	48.00
South Carolina	.....	.....	32.00	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	40.00	40.00	49.00
Georgia	2.60	3.83	31.20	47.00	.....	22.00	.....	22.00	.....	23.00	13.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	32.00	39.60	38.00	48.60
Florida	3.00	3.25	25.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	39.00	45.00	50.00
Ohio	2.97	4.40	.....	.....	12.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	.....	.....	11.00	11.10	12.60	12.80	2.81	2.80	3.40	3.50	11.25	10.20	12.75	12.70	29.00	33.00	48.00	58.00
Indiana	3.03	4.08	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	15.00	13.00	8.00	7.00	10.60	10.70	12.70	12.60	2.90	3.00	3.40	3.90	12.00	10.80	13.30	13.60	27.00	33.00	47.00	57.00
Illinois	3.49	4.50	.....	.....	14.30	13.00	14.10	12.00	17.10	15.00	15.50	12.00	10.70	10.80	11.90	12.60	3.00	3.10	3.65	3.70	10.00	10.50	12.80	12.00	26.00	30.00	45.00	55.00
Michigan	2.40	3.80	.....	.....	15.70	11.30	14.50	10.30	16.00	12.70	9.00	6.50	9.80	10.90	12.50	12.00	2.80	3.20	3.70	3.80	11.50	11.40	14.20	13.40	26.00	32.00	48.00	57.00
Wisconsin	3.04	3.90	.....	.....	17.20	12.70	15.60	11.00	20.90	20.00	11.20	8.00	10.40	10.60	12.50	12.60	2.75	2.80	3.40	3.70	.....	.....	12.90	15.20	22.80	27.70	45.20	57.00
Minnesota	3.22	3.69	.....	.....	11.40	11.40	10.90	11.30	12.20	14.40	7.80	9.10	9.40	10.70	12.50	13.00	2.85	2.50	3.80	3.60	.....	13.30	.....	.....	19.00	25.80	.....	.....
Iowa	3.62	5.00	.....	.....	10.50	11.00	10.60	11.00	11.40	15.00	8.40	9.50	9.85	11.00	10.40	13.00	2.30	2.50	2.55	3.50	10.50	.....	13.30	13.00	25.00	28.00	47.00	53.00
Missouri	3.35	4.70	29.00	36.00	10.80	13.50	11.80	13.90	13.50	16.50	7.00	10.20	10.45	10.50	12.70	11.60	2.80	3.20	3.50	4.10	11.50	10.90	12.65	11.90	22.50	28.70	47.00	50.00
North Dakota	3.25	4.20	.....	.....	10.50	9.00	10.00	8.50	12.00	10.00	7.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	2.50	.....	.....	11.40	10.50	.....	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	.....
South Dakota	3.80	4.00	.....	.....	8.00	11.00	8.00	12.00	9.50	12.00	7.00	8.60	8.50	10.20	.....	.....	2.20	3.20	.....	.....	9.00	10.00	11.50	12.50	20.50	27.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	2.65	3.60	.....	.....	8.30	11.40	8.80	11.60	9.00	12.60	7.00	10.00	8.85	11.00	10.00	14.00	.....	3.00	.....	3.60	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.50	19.00	25.00	.....	55.00
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	11.70	9.00	11.50	10.20	11.10	6.80	7.40	8.00	9.75	.....	11.50	.....	3.00	.....	4.00	6.70	9.00	.....	9.50	20.00	25.50	42.00	54.00
Kentucky	3.25	4.25	.....	.....	16.30	16.30	15.60	15.30	17.30	16.40	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	14.00	13.50	3.00	3.30	3.80	4.30	.....	.....	14.00	13.20	30.00	34.10	44.50	53.40
Tennessee	3.50	4.00	32.00	45.00	21.00	19.20	19.00	17.20	18.00	19.00	14.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	13.00	13.80	.....	.....	4.50	4.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	29.00	35.00	42.50	55.00
Alabama	.....	.....	29.00	46.00	25.00	21.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	15.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	14.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	35.00	40.00	47.00
Mississippi	.....	2.00	30.00	42.00	20.00	15.00	16.50	16.00	25.00	22.00	12.50	13.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	16.00	16.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	50.00
Louisiana	3.88	3.00	24.60	42.60	14.00	15.00	15.10	15.00	21.30	17.50	11.70	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.90	29.40	38.50	48.70
Texas	3.75	5.55	29.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	34.00	42.00	50.00
Oklahoma	.....	.....	21.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	17.00	7.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	7.50	8.50	8.70	21.00	30.00	43.00	52.00
Arkansas	3.20	4.60	29.00	40.00	15.60	18.60	14.70	19.50	17.50	20.30	11.20	12.50	.....	.....	14.40	18.10	.....	.....	4.55	6.40	.....	.....	12.40	15.10	25.80	31.30	39.60	49.00
Montana	3.30	3.45	.....	.....	6.90	11.20	7.00	11.00	6.00	9.70	5.70	8.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.20	2.25	3.40	8.85	12.00	10.50	15.00	20.00	27.00	.....	43.00
Wyoming	3.00	3.45	.....	.....	7.70	10.00	7.00	10.00	7.70	9.50	9.80	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75	10.00	8.00	15.50	21.00	30.00	50.00	60.00
Colorado	2.75	4.70	.....	.....	7.00	12.00	6.60	10.00	4.70	11.50	6.50	11.00	.....	7.20	12.00	10.80	5.00	3.50	7.20	4.70	7.20	9.00	10.40	12.00	21.00	28.00	46.00	57.00
New Mexico	2.40	5.25	35.00	36.00	9.50	20.00	.....	20.00	11.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.50	32.00	38.00	47.00	54.00
Arizona	3.60	4.25	18.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.80	.....	11.00	38.00	42.00	36.00	45.00
Utah	3.00	3.40	.....	.....	8.00	10.50	7.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	5.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	3.00	.....	.....	6.00	9.80	.....	.....	20.00	26.00	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	12.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	11.00	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	40.00	.....	.....
Idaho	2.55	3.50	.....	.....	9.00	15.00	8.50	15.00	6.00	10.00	.....	.....	9.45	9.90	12.80	13.70	2.50	2.50	3.45	4.00	7.10	10.00	10.20	12.20	18.20	30.00	.....	.....
Washington	2.85	3.31	.....	.....	10.70	19.10	10.50	15.60	7.30	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.80	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	34.30	.....	.....
Oregon	3.00	4.20	.....	.....	12.00	16.00	9.00	16.00	7.00	11.00	5.00	10.00	9.00	12.60	10.80	15.60	.....	4.50	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	12.00	15.50	22.00	35.00	.....	.....
California	3.00	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.20	.....	12.60	13.20	30.00	40.00	42.00	54.00
United States	2.83	3.91	28.78	42.93	14.31	13.91	14.17	13.03	10.46	13.31	7.47	8.98	10.38	10.88	12.82	13.32	2.57	2.69	3.63	3.74	7.63	9.45	10.38	11.69	26.10	31.58	44.23	52.70

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, DECEMBER 15, 1913–1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Turnips, per bushel.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.
1913, Dec. 15	7.16	5.96	7.74	4.46	5.85	16.1	57.19	135	1.75	1.15	2.12	.....	.....	.....	7.70	2.10	6.60	23.48	92	.....	.....	26.43	32.36	.....	4.8	55.1
1914, Dec. 15	6.67	6.01	7.61	4.95	6.33	18.6	58.23	130	1.26	.92	2.40	13.69	12.76	9.05	8.12	2.18	7.57	17.73	58	.....	.....	26.72	29.04	.....	4.3	48.4
1915, Dec. 15	6.02	5.75	7.61	5.38	7.02	23.3	56.79	126	1.07	1.00	3.30	12.73	10.95	9.52	10.01	2.86	8.88	35.54	101	1.52	.....	25.53	36.45	12.89	4.2	45.1
1916, Dec. 15	8.76	6.56	8.79	6.77	8.72	30.8	63.18	129	3.04	1.76	5.77	12.29	10.86	12.31	9.40	2.31	8.56	56.35	172	1.77	102	32.49	42.96	17.70	4.7	73.3
1917, Dec. 15	15.73	8.24	10.98	10.44	13.81	58.2	76.16	129	2.28	1.77	7.00	20.31	18.67	20.39	13.53	3.37	9.58	68.29	280	2.38	167	42.53	55.52	21.73	7.1	81.1
1918, Dec. 15	15.82	9.28	12.31	9.46	12.44	56.2	85.78	121	2.05	1.32	4.86	22.94	21.26	20.74	20.67	4.21	9.65	65.05	172	2.38	155	38.95	60.64	22.10	6.1	79.0
1919, Dec. 15	12.66	8.63	12.67	8.53	11.85	51.6	95.54	113	3.49	2.46	4.41	23.71	22.60	22.95	27.63	4.98	16.68	69.07	163	2.81	144	48.79	78.57	17.63	9.1	101.8
1920, Dec. 15	8.90	6.36	9.27	5.54	8.46	21.9	70.42	97	1.77	1.32	2.99	21.22	19.96	16.59	10.28	3.16	10.24	19.83	88	2.29	82	41.61	47.97	14.48	4.7	85.9
1921, Dec. 15	6.52	4.62	7.14	4.10	6.60	16.9	53.30	81	2.77	2.45	2.83	14.31	14.17	10.46	10.38	2.57	7.63	28.78	86	1.76	34	26.10	44.23	14.53	3.5	86.3
1922, Jan. 15	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	3.05	2.64	2.86	14.51	13.90	10.55	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	71	1.72	41	28.68	45.08	14.06	3.6	87.5
Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	48	29.90	45.26	14.25	4.0	90.3
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	60	32.09	47.90	15.19	4.3	.....
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	63	31.94	49.44	16.16	3.9	.....
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	61	31.81	50.47	16.55	3.9	.....
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	3.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	64	30.22	50.42	17.84	4.2	.....
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	.....
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	.....
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	.....
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	.....
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.18	2.49	8.50	40.18	221	1.61	88	30.78	50.54	18.43	4.7	83.1
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.5	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	81.9

[1] Price paid by farmers.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS, JANUARY 1, 1922 AND 1923.

State.	Wheat per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	200	170	80	95	62	47	95	92	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	80	49	.....	.....	21.00	14.40	.....	.....	48	49	60	55	25.0	24.9
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	109	.....	.....	26.90	23.40	.....	.....	50	55	64	65	27.0	27.0
Vermont	150	150	73	92	59	65	95	100	90	83	88	80	.....	.....	94	95	.....	.....	25.00	17.00	.....	.....	51	54	64	59	29.2	22.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	75	94	56	62	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	89	.....	.....	28.10	23.50	.....	.....	49	50	66	73	31.0	29.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	85	118	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	91	.....	.....	28.00	26.00	.....	.....	50	50	80	74	28.5	28.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	88	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	100	.....	.....	26.10	26.50	.....	.....	52	50	60	65	30.2	32.0
New York	109	126	65	88	48	54	67	77	110	100	89	93	.....	.....	110	64	.....	.....	17.80	14.00	.....	.....	49	50	64	57	26.1	24.0
New Jersey	111	118	59	82	50	61	.....	.....	103	93	.....	113	.....	.....	128	75	152	88	21.50	19.70	.....	.....	51	53	74	63	32.8	30.0
Pennsylvania	104	117	58	74	46	48	69	63	87	88	79	90	.....	.....	124	71	190	120	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	49	51	55	56	21.7	22.0
Delaware	100	112	50	80	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	46	16.00	19.50	.....	.....	50	42	55	41	24.0	23.0
Maryland	107	115	55	71	42	53	.....	.....	84	95	85	94	.....	.....	130	70	175	69	14.50	15.00	.....	.....	45	42	47	45	22.4	22.0
Virginia	122	125	67	85	53	59	77	75	92	103	80	91	.....	.....	110	90	125	100	17.10	16.50	15.5	25.0	39	37	47	44	22.3	22.0
West Virginia	117	125	72	88	55	61	.....	.....	81	97	78	88	.....	.....	153	96	200	130	17.60	16.60	.....	.....	42	44	51	50	20.6	20.0
North Carolina	139	135	74	93	66	68	.....	.....	114	115	80	98	.....	.....	135	99	106	74	19.70	19.00	17.0	25.0	37	36	43	42	19.3	20.5
South Carolina	200	151	64	90	72	77	.....	.....	260	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	118	94	72	19.20	20.00	16.4	25.3	45	41	42	47	25.2	24.0
Georgia	161	151	51	91	64	77	.....	.....	157	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	146	63	64	14.70	16.50	17.0	25.2	32	35	38	40	18.2	20.0
Florida	.....	.....	54	80	65	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	160	91	120	.....	.....	16.6	24.5	45	48	49	43	25.7	30.0
Ohio	108	124	46	70	33	46	54	64	79	88	91	80	.....	.....	149	87	213	125	12.10	10.70	.....	.....	42	47	48	47	18.9	17.6
Indiana	108	122	38	64	30	41	53	64	68	79	90	90	.....	.....	141	80	157	105	12.40	11.20	.....	.....	37	41	42	45	18.0	16.4
Illinois	101	113	39	64	29	41	45	61	74	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	90	114	76	13.60	12.50	.....	.....	39	43	44	45	18.2	16.0
Michigan	102	122	54	71	35	44	50	67	69	78	71	87	.....	.....	91	37	.....	.....	13.90	10.20	.....	.....	41	48	46	46	16.5	17.0
Wisconsin	98	108	46	69	34	40	53	58	74	78	83	85	150	216	89	33	.....	.....	14.70	13.00	.....	.....	43	52	48	45	16.1	14.9
Minnesota	96	108	32	56	24	34	34	47	67	70	79	73	164	228	83	32	.....	.....	8.00	8.40	.....	.....	40	45	43	40	14.7	13.0
Iowa	89	101	32	59	25	37	45	52	69	76	.....	102	162	203	141	68	225	180	9.60	10.80	.....	.....	38	46	40	40	16.9	13.5
Missouri	99	108	43	74	32	49	65	88	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	97	125	98	9.30	10.50	.....	21.5	34	37	38	37	16.8	15.0
North Dakota	84	92	36	50	19	29	25	42	58	63	.....	.....	149	228	80	33	.....	.....	9.00	6.70	.....	.....	37	44	44	40	13.2	11.9
South Dakota	85	97	24	51	19	32	27	43	57	63	70	55	143	215	106	46	.....	.....	5.20	6.40	.....	.....	35	45	41	41	14.1	13.0
Nebraska	86	99	28	58	22	36	28	46	62	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	48	.....	.....	6.20	8.00	.....	.....	36	41	39	37	15.3	12.7
Kansas	95	102	35	64	27	44	29	48	68	74	.....	.....	140	185	134	95	125	123	6.90	8.10	.....	.....	36	42	38	36	15.4	13.7
Kentucky	119	124	58	75	52	59	56	90	110	108	116	95	.....	.....	151	105	126	125	15.20	15.00	.....	.....	32	35	41	40	16.5	15.8
Tennessee	121	130	53	82	49	58	90	85	133	119	80	80	.....	.....	175	110	121	80	16.10	16.20	15.2	24.7	29	29	40	37	16.2	15.0
Alabama	151	180	58	99	66	82	.....	.....	118	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	160	81	80	15.30	15.80	16.5	24.8	35	34	37	40	17.7	19.2
Mississippi	.....	.....	61	87	65	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	160	75	74	14.10	12.20	16.4	24.3	37	37	38	38	19.8	19.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	70	87	65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	150	79	81	12.60	15.00	15.5	23.6	42	41	44	45	21.8	20.0
Texas	95	110	49	91	40	55	49	69	82	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	161	101	94	9.50	13.70	16.4	24.6	34	36	35	39	15.5	14.8
Oklahoma	84	102	37	74	28	47	38	59	58	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	130	117	115	7.00	9.30	14.6	22.7	36	37	37	38	16.2	13.9
Arkansas	100	114	58	90	43	55	.....	.....	120	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	130	78	95	9.60	13.60	15.9	24.5	36	35	34	37	13.9	13.8
Montana	88	98	62	56	35	35	50	48	57	64	.....	.....	136	212	80	50	.....	.....	8.30	7.50	.....	.....	41	43	56	50	15.8	11.5
Wyoming	75	85	50	55	37	45	63	62	60	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	49	.....	.....	7.40	10.00	.....	.....	47	47	54	54	20.1	19.4
Colorado	80	95	32	61	30	47	42	58	57	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	26	.....	.....	6.30	10.00	.....	.....	37	47	50	55	17.4	17.3
New Mexico	98	151	90	86	52	87	76	128	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	250	158	175	14.50	21.70	.....	22.0	48	50	50	52	18.0	15.0
Arizona	131	116	95	122	60	71	86	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	75	220	166	13.70	19.00	.....	.....	49	48	55	50	25.0	26.0
Utah	70	100	84	97	55	50	50	65	70	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	42	.....	.....	6.20	8.70	.....	.....	37	42	39	41	18.1	17.5
Nevada	111	150	.....	.....	50	75	65	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	50	.....	.....	8.50	8.60	.....	.....	50	50	60	60	26.8	28.0
Idaho	76	97	45	73	33	50	49	70	75	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	38	.....	.....	6.30	10.50	.....	.....	40	45	49	50	15.6	14.0
Washington	86	105	70	94	38	57	57	68	75	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	40	.....	.....	9.30	15.90	.....	.....	46	50	51	45	20.7	18.8
Oregon	86	110	78	97	41	55	57	74	62	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	42	.....	.....	8.70	14.60	.....	.....	44	49	45	43	20.2	18.0
California	108	123	70	106	62	80	65	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	70	152	108	13.50	14.80	.....	.....	50	50	50	44	29.4	25.0
United States	93.3	105.6	43.4	69.6	31.0	41.2	43.7	58.6	69.6	72.2	83.5	89.5	151.1	224.2	108.6	59.3	95.1	82.9	11.33	11.84	16.3	24.5	40.3	43.8	44.9	44.2	18.5	17.1

AVERAGES OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, JANUARY 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Jan. 1	76.2	48.9	32.2	49.9	63.8	66.8	50.6	80.4	106.2	73.4	11.11	12.2	28.4	26.8	10.7
1914, Jan. 1	81.0	69.6	39.1	52.2	62.5	76.6	68.4	79.2	124.2	107.1	11.70	11.7	29.2	30.7	11.5
1915, Jan. 1	107.8	66.2	45.0	54.3	90.2	77.9	49.7	79.0	134.8	68.0	10.47	6.6	28.7	31.6	11.2
1916, Jan. 1	102.8	62.1	39.1	54.9	85.3	81.5	70.6	64.9	185.9	79.7	10.07	11.4	28.3	30.6	11.4
1917, Jan. 1	150.3	90.0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117.2	147.3	90.1	250.7	101.1	10.86	17.1	34.0	37.7	13.9
1918, Jan. 1	201.9	134.8	73.9	126.5	170.3	162.7	121.0	117.2	310.8	128.8	18.09	28.9	43.1	46.3	17.9
1919, Jan. 1	204.8	144.7	70.8	91.3	150.7	162.9	116.1	142.1	327.7	147.7	19.92	28.7	54.9	57.2	21.7
1920, Jan. 1	231.8	140.4	78.2	130.2	152.3	150.7	178.6	138.2	433.6	213.8	20.55	35.9	61.3	64.8	22.6
1921, Jan. 1	149.2	66.7	45.6	64.4	124.7	125.4	105.6	113.0	163.7	118.6	16.16	11.5	49.0	61.1	20.7
1922, Jan. 1	93.3	43.4	31.0	43.7	69.6	83.5	108.6	95.1	151.1	180.6	11.33	16.3	40.3	44.9	18.5
Feb. 1	97.0	45.8	32.8	44.3	70.4	85.4	115.5	96.8	173.1	181.7	11.36	15.5	34.4	32.0	18.8
Mar. 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June 1	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July 1	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.4	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	11.1

New York City is the most important peach market of the United States, receiving more carloads of peaches than any other market. During the height of the season in 1922 as many as 500 cars were received during one week.

A few carlot sales of carrots were made at western New York shipping points for $1.30–$1.40 f. o. b. per 100 lbs. late in December. These were muck-grown carrots which are usually 15¢–25¢ per 100 lbs. higher than upland stock.

Potato shipments from Utah have increased rapidly during the past three years. During the 1920–21 season, only 560 cars moved from that State. In 1921–22 there were 1,075 cars, and this season to date there have been more than 1,800 cars.

HIGH PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF WHITE POTATOES IN 1922

Portions of Last Year's Crop Suitable for Sale, Farm Use, and Grading Shown in Detail.

The estimated per capita production of white potatoes in 1922 averaged 4.16 bus. for the United States as a whole, according to the final tabulation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This average is exceptionally high, having been exceeded only six times in the 57 years that the department has been keeping crop records. The highest per capita production was in 1895, when the average for the country was 4.56 bus. The 1922 total crop, as has been announced before, was the largest on record.

Among the geographic divisions of the country the Western States led in per capita production with 7.86 bus., followed very closely by the West North Central States, with an average of 7.85 bus. The East North Central States had an average of 4.65 bus., the North Atlantic States 3.77 bus., the South Atlantic States 2.71 bus., and the South Central States 1.11 bus.

IDAHO LEADING STATE.

Among the States Idaho led with a per capita production of 35 bus., followed by Maine with 27.9 bus., North Dakota with 27 bus., Colorado with 19.1 bus., Minnesota with 17.9 bus., and Wisconsin with 15.1 bus. Table 1 accompanying this article shows the detailed per capita production for each State for 1920, 1921, 1922, and the average for the period 1911–1920.

Table 1 also gives details concerning the total production of potatoes for the same years and shipments from each State for 1920, 1921, 1922. Excluding the 13 Southern States, which produce mainly the early potatoes, the production of the other 35 States was 376,866,000 bus. in 1920, and 337,980,000 bus. in 1921. From the larger crop of 1920 the shipments were 31%, and from the smaller crop of 1921 shipments amounted to 42%.

Figuring on the basis of shipments to Dec. 17 for the 1920 and 1921 crops in order to get a comparable figure for the 1922 crop, 19% of the 1920 crop, 25% of the 1921 crop which was the smallest of the three, and 19% of the 1922 crop were shipped to that date.

The shipment of 151,000,000 bus., or 42%, from the small crop of 1921 compared with 125,000,000 bus., or 31%, from the larger crop of 1920 is explained by the irregular distribution of the 1921 crop which was very heavy in commercial producing States and sections and very light in heavy consuming States and sections, thus requiring a maximum shipment from regions of surplus to regions of deficiency.

Reported shipments of the 1922 crop from the 19 States which produce a surplus were about 54,000,000 bus. to Dec. 17, compared with about 63,000,000 bus. from the 1921 crop and about 47,000,000 bus. from the 1920 crop both to Dec. 17.

From the 16 States which do not produce as many potatoes as are needed for local consumption—the so-called deficiency States—shipments to Dec. 17 were about 26,000,000 bus. in 1922, about 21,000,000 bus. in 1921, and about 24,000,000 bus. in 1920.

The 13 Southern States, which produce mainly the early potatoes, shipped about 12,000,000 bus. in 1922 and about 7,000,000 bus. in each of the years 1921 and 1920.

Table 2 presents an analysis of the potato crop of 1922, according to its suitability for farm use, for marketing, and for grading. As an average for the United States, 11.9% of the crop is unfit for table or seed stock. This percentage is unusually high, partly because the ample crop limited the market for inferior potatoes, especially in States of surplus supply which must ship to distant markets. The price for even No. 2 potatoes will not justify the expense of marketing in many cases, and much of this grade will necessarily be fed to live stock, sold to starch mills, or otherwise utilized locally or on the farm.

PERCENTAGE NEEDED ON FARM.

About 31% of the total crop is needed on the farm for food or seed. This percentage

TABLE 1.—WHITE POTATOES: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PRODUCTION, AND SHIPMENTS, 1920-1922, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

State and geographic division.	Total production.				Production per capita of population.				Reported shipments from crop of year stated.				
									Total season.		Season to Dec. 17.		
	10-yr. average, 1911-1920.	1920	1921	1922	10-yr. average, 1911-1920.	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Maine	25,250	21,771	38,442	21,600	33.4	28.3	49.9	27.9	12,472	26,599	4,415	9,014	6,223
New Hampshire	2,120	1,905	2,240	1,400	4.9	4.3	5.0	3.1	39	91	14	41	8
Vermont	3,150	3,510	3,750	3,000	8.9	10.0	10.7	8.7	63	212	28	144	24
Massachusetts	3,380	4,000	3,335	2,610	.9	1.0	.86	.66	4	1	.....	1	1
Rhode Island	560	330	345	270	1.0	.55	.57	.44	2	19	2	19	10
Connecticut	2,420	2,760	2,369	3,360	1.9	2.0	1.68	2.3	12	0	.....	.....	0
New York	34,000	40,625	33,990	37,400	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.5	9,901	11,331	4,236	6,857	5,501
New Jersey	10,140	14,040	9,025	16,435	3.5	4.4	2.8	5.0	10,288	6,286	10,144	6,179	10,801
Pennsylvania	23,800	28,290	21,586	28,512	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.2	4,218	2,324	2,495	1,569	2,320
Delaware	979	1,060	500	960	4.6	4.8	2.2	4.2	95	70	63	33	58
Maryland	4,190	5,508	3,185	5,151	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.7	1,863	1,610	1,586	1,364	1,921
Virginia	12,630	18,480	16,092	16,585	5.7	8.0	6.9	7.0	9,978	11,740	9,598	11,505	10,976
West Virginia	4,470	5,640	4,080	4,851	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.2	43	22	.....	20	5
North Carolina	3,370	4,186	4,048	4,512	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2,108	2,159	2,103	2,147	2,466
South Carolina	1,410	2,800	2,550	2,508	.88	1.7	1.5	1.5	1,842	1,506	1,842	1,500	2,618
Georgia	1,150	1,628	1,725	1,700	.42	.56	.59	.58	164	110	157	96	308
Florida	1,570	2,415	1,564	2,600	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.6	2,011	1,406	2,011	1,405	3,082
Ohio	12,280	11,600	6,960	11,214	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.9	92	18	79	14	21
Indiana	6,220	6,528	3,570	5,624	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.9	34	6	28	6	7
Illinois	9,320	7,930	6,413	7,497	1.5	1.2	.98	1.1	62	63	40	60	8
Michigan	30,940	36,225	27,200	37,842	9.4	9.9	7.2	9.9	11,983	10,622	4,288	4,377	4,428
Wisconsin	30,690	33,264	21,420	40,672	12.3	12.6	8.0	15.1	11,570	6,801	4,544	2,527	4,720
Minnesota	29,380	31,581	32,250	43,740	13.1	13.2	13.3	17.9	13,928	17,795	8,966	10,604	9,400
Iowa	10,650	10,560	4,128	8,460	4.6	4.4	1.7	3.5	553	55	518	43	430
Missouri	6,060	6,560	4,756	5,400	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	134	180	134	180	224
North Dakota	6,340	6,557	11,904	17,820	10.3	10.1	18.2	27.0	1,200	6,822	794	5,505	3,136
South Dakota	6,080	7,950	5,490	8,580	9.9	12.5	8.6	13.3	1,252	2,176	1,179	2,066	1,599
Nebraska	8,680	8,415	8,160	11,676	6.9	6.5	6.2	8.9	1,996	3,459	1,379	2,281	1,758
Kansas	4,470	5,100	4,160	4,160	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.3	1,189	1,427	1,181	1,428	1,403
Kentucky	4,460	5,643	3,770	4,720	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	679	384	466	294	235
Tennessee	2,860	2,905	1,820	2,560	1.3	1.2	.77	1.1	12	16	10	10	32
Alabama	2,030	1,809	2,400	3,840	.90	.77	1.00	1.6	169	383	155	382	1,060
Mississippi	1,120	1,392	1,088	1,360	.63	.78	.61	.76	41	58	40	58	90
Louisiana	1,880	1,755	1,809	1,755	1.1	.98	1.00	.96	399	523	398	520	466
Texas	2,670	1,872	2,072	2,418	.62	.40	.44	.50	332	499	329	495	648
Oklahoma	2,080	2,590	2,088	2,720	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	266	626	265	126	446
Arkansas	2,180	2,418	1,815	2,380	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	142	81	134	70	190
Montana	5,010	4,400	4,715	5,796	10.6	8.0	8.3	9.9	617	1,193	384	699	394
Wyoming	2,270	1,875	2,052	2,530	13.2	9.7	10.3	12.4	327	572	268	403	325
Colorado	8,750	9,490	14,916	18,460	10.0	10.1	15.6	19.1	6,467	10,111	3,986	5,071	3,996
New Mexico	760	300	240	200	2.2	.83	.66	.55	2	1	1	1	3
Arizona	210	360	460	510	.76	1.1	1.3	1.4	24	133	18	66	133
Utah	3,070	3,024	2,415	4,137	7.4	6.7	5.3	8.9	338	644	277	622	1,094
Nevada	1,650	540	592	920	20.9	7.0	7.8	12.1	249	277	103	145	213
Idaho	5,740	8,100	11,840	15,910	14.9	18.8	26.7	35.0	5,293	9,500	3,158	4,778	3,964
Washington	8,710	8,215	8,100	9,425	6.9	6.1	5.9	6.7	2,447	4,046	1,353	1,990	1,150
Oregon	6,470	5,590	3,870	5,145	8.8	7.1	4.9	6.4	1,141	904	370	358	529
California	10,550	9,800	10,360	10,260	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	6,558	6,014	5,041	4,320	3,370
North Atlantic	104,820	117,231	115,082	114,587	3.75	3.95	3.83	3.77	36,999	46,863	21,334	23,824	24,888
South Atlantic	29,769	41,717	33,744	38,867	2.26	2.98	2.38	2.71	18,104	18,623	17,360	18,070	21,434
East North Central	89,450	95,547	65,563	102,849	4.47	4.45	3.01	4.65	23,741	17,510	8,979	6,984	9,184
West North Central	71,660	76,723	70,848	99,836	5.90	6.12	5.61	7.85	20,252	31,914	14,151	22,104	18,040
South Central	19,280	20,384	16,862	21,753	1.06	1.07	.87	1.11	2,040	2,570	1,797	1,955	3,167
Western	53,190	51,694	59,560	73,293	6.48	5.81	6.54	7.86	23,463	33,395	14,959	18,453	15,171
United States	368,169	403,296	361,659	451,185	3.70	3.82	3.38	4.16	124,599	150,875	78,580	91,390	91,884
19 States producing a surplus of late potatoes [1]	250,530	269,222	263,052	323,425	6.77	6.78	6.53	7.91	92,020	121,402	47,264	63,330	54,144
16 States producing a deficiency of late potatoes [2]	94,349	107,644	74,928	98,697	2.46	2.66	1.83	2.38	25,067	21,972	23,853	21,184	26,198
13 Southern States producing mainly early trucking potatoes [3]	23,290	26,430	23,679	29,063	.96	1.04	.92	1.11	7,512	7,501	7,460	6,876	11,542

[1] Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.
[2] New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky.
[3] North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona.

is as low as 25.6% in the 19 States producing a surplus of late potatoes and as high as 45% in the 16 States producing a deficit. These percentages are somewhat larger than would be expected in a year of average production, but for reasons already stated the farm would be expected to use this year more than a normal supply.

The percentage of the crop that is available for food or seed in both local and outside markets is 57.1%, and 46% is available for shipment out of the county where grown. However, considerable quantities of potatoes are reported to have been lost from freezing in the North Central States because of the slow market demand, shortage of cars to move them out, and lack of local storage facilities. It is reported also that the crop in those States was not closely harvested and that large quantities of inferior potatoes were left in the field.

The potato crop of 1922, according to reports received by the department, may be divided into the standard grades of the department about as follows: No. 1, 58.6%; No. 2, 25.7%; culls, 15.7%.

TABLE 2.—WHITE POTATO CROP OF 1922: QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE FOR FARM USE, FOR SALE, FOR SHIPMENT, AND GRADING AS U. S. NO. 1, U. S. NO. 2, AND CULLS.

State and geographic division.	Total production, 1922.	Unfit for table or seed.		Needed on farm where grown for table or seed stock.		Available for sale. For food or seed. (Both local and outside markets.)		Available for sale. For shipment out of county where grown.		Portion of crop grading as— U. S. No. 1.		U. S. No. 2.		Culls.	
		Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.
	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.
19 surplus late potato States:															
Maine	21,600	17	3,672	25	5,400	58	12,528	55	11,880	60	12,960	20	4,320	20	4,320
Vermont	3,000	19	570	47	1,410	34	1,020	12	360	51	1,530	29	870	20	600
New York	37,400	12	4,488	25	9,350	63	23,562	46	17,204	61	22,814	24	8,976	15	5,610
Pennsylvania	28,512	10	2,851	25	7,128	65	18,533	47	13,401	70	19,957	19	5,419	11	3,136
Michigan	37,842	10	3,784	28	10,596	62	23,462	50	18,921	68	25,732	21	7,947	11	4,163
Wisconsin	40,672	11	4,474	29	11,795	60	24,403	50	20,336	67	27,250	21	8,541	12	4,881
Minnesota	43,740	19	8,311	21	9,185	60	26,244	55	24,057	58	25,369	23	10,060	19	8,311
North Dakota	17,820	16	2,851	38	6,772	46	8,197	41	7,306	56	9,979	26	4,633	18	3,208
South Dakota	8,580	10	858	42	3,604	48	4,118	35	3,003	48	4,119	34	2,917	18	1,544
Nebraska	11,676	12	1,401	33	3,853	55	6,422	42	4,904	30	3,503	55	6,422	15	1,751
Montana	5,796	10	580	35	2,029	55	3,187	42	2,434	55	3,188	30	1,739	15	869
Wyoming	2,530	20	506	30	759	50	1,265	40	1,012	38	962	37	936	25	632
Colorado	18,460	12	2,215	18	3,323	70	12,922	64	11,814	54	9,969	27	4,984	19	3,507
Utah	4,137	10	414	25	1,034	65	2,689	40	1,655	45	1,861	42	1,738	13	538
Nevada	920	15	138	15	138	70	644	50	460	60	552	15	138	25	230
Idaho	15,910	15	2,386	15	2,386	70	11,138	64	10,182	60	9,546	23	3,659	17	2,705
Washington	9,425	16	1,508	19	1,790	65	6,127	54	5,088	46	4,336	34	3,204	20	1,885
Oregon	5,145	22	1,132	18	926	60	3,087	51	2,624	47	2,418	26	1,338	27	1,389
California	10,260	9	923	12	1,231	79	8,106	71	7,285	65	6,669	25	2,565	10	1,026
Total, 19 States	323,425	13.3	43,062	25.6	82,709	61.1	197,654	50.8	163,926	59.6	192,714	24.9	80,406	15.5	50,305
16 deficient late potato States:															
N. Hampshire	1,400	23	322	52	728	25	350	8	112	48	672	29	406	23	322
Massachusetts	2,610	25	652	41	1,070	34	888	2	52	50	1,306	25	652	25	652
Rhode Island	270	20	54	40	108	40	108	5	13	55	148	25	68	20	54
Connecticut	3,360	10	336	50	1,680	40	1,344	2	67	70	2,352	15	504	15	504
New Jersey	16,435	6	986	11	1,808	83	13,641	75	12,326	75	12,326	15	2,466	10	1,643
Delaware	960	10	96	32	308	58	556	38	366	64	614	21	202	15	144
Maryland	5,151	12	618	25	1,288	63	3,245	54	2,781	59	3,039	26	1,339	15	773
Virginia	16,585	4	663	14	2,322	82	13,600	75	12,439	76	12,605	14	2,322	10	1,658
West Virginia	4,851	14	679	50	2,426	36	1,746	8	388	48	2,328	33	1,601	19	922
Ohio	11,214	7	785	58	6,504	35	3,925	10	1,121	49	5,495	33	3,701	18	2,018
Indiana	5,624	7	394	73	4,106	20	1,124	4	225	48	2,700	36	2,024	16	900
Illinois	7,497	7	525	79	5,923	14	1,049	3	225	37	2,774	43	3,224	20	1,499
Iowa	8,460	7	592	80	6,768	13	1,100	5	423	40	3,384	47	3,976	13	1,100
Missouri	5,400	10	540	74	3,996	16	864	6	324	28	1,512	40	2,160	32	1,728
Kansas	4,160	8	333	52	2,163	40	1,664	30	1,248	50	2,080	36	1,498	14	582
Kentucky	4,720	7	330	68	3,210	25	1,180	10	472	46	2,171	33	1,558	21	991
Total, 16 States	98,697	8.0	7,905	45.0	44,408	47.0	46,384	34.0	33,582	56.2	55,506	28.1	27,701	15.7	15,490
13 southern early trucking potato States	29,063	9.5	2,762	43.6	12,679	46.9	13,622	35.2	10,224	55.0	15,987	27.8	8,065	17.2	5,011
North Atlantic	114,587	12.2	13,931	25.0	28,682	62.8	71,974	48.4	55,415	64.6	74,065	20.7	23,681	14.7	16,841
South Atlantic	38,867	7.7	3,011	23.1	8,984	69.2	26,872	57.1	22,204	63.5	24,675	22.6	8,789	13.9	5,403
East North Central	102,849	9.7	9,962	37.8	38,924	52.5	53,963	39.7	40,823	62.2	63,951	24.7	25,437	13.1	13,461
West North Central	99,836	14.9	14,886	36.4	36,341	48.7	48,609	41.3	41,265	50.0	49,946	31.7	31,666	18.3	18,224
South Central	21,753	9.5	2,066	59.8	13,001	30.7	6,686	19.8	4,301	53.5	11,643	28.1	6,113	18.4	3,997
Western	73,293	13.5	9,873	18.9	13,864	67.6	49,556	58.3	42,719	54.5	39,927	28.0	20,486	17.5	12,880
Total, United States	451,185	11.9	53,729	31.0	139,796	57.1	257,660	46.0	207,732	58.6	264,207	25.7	116,172	15.7	70,806

Demonstrations of tobacco grading held by the Kentucky College of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Burley-Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, during the fall of 1922 met with ready response by the tobacco growers. Better methods of handling and sorting tobacco were eagerly observed. Demonstrators explained thoroughly the importance of carefully sorting the tobacco when stripped and of keeping the different grades by themselves in order that uniformity of grades may be obtained.

Instruction in the correct application of the Federal grain standards was given at the Farmers' Congress held at the Colorado Agricultural College in December.

The Federal tentative wool standards will be used in demonstrating what constitutes the various grades of wool and what adds to the merchantable value in preparing wool for market at the conference of New Mexico extension workers in February.

PRODUCTION, FARM VALUE, AND AVERAGE PRICE OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, 1919–1922.

[Report made by U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the California Department of Agriculture. Figures for 1922 subject to revision. Figures for other years are final.]

Crop.	Production.	Unit.	Farm value, Dec. 1. Per unit.	Total.
Almonds:				
1919	7,250	Ton	$440.00	$3,190,000
1920	5,500	do	360.00	1,980,000
1921	6,000	do	320.00	1,920,000
1922	8,000	do	290.00	2,320,000
Apples:				
1919	8,200,000	Bu	1.45	11,890,000
1920	6,000,000	do	1.60	9,600,000
1921	6,500,000	do	1.35	8,775,000
1922	7,656,000	do	.90	6,890,000
Apricots:				
1919	175,000	Ton	80.00	14,000,000
1920	110,000	do	85.00	9,350,000
1921	100,000	do	50.00	5,000,000
1922	120,000	do	70.00	8,400,000
Cherries:				
1919	12,400	do	150.00	1,860,000
1920	17,500	do	200.00	3,500,000
1921	13,000	do	125.00	1,625,000
1922	12,000	do	180.00	2,160,000
Figs:				
1919	12,000	do	150.00	1,800,000
1920	12,300	do	90.00	1,107,000
1921	9,600	do	145.00	1,392,000
1922	12,000	do	120.00	1,440,000
Grapes, table:				
1919	200,000	do	75.00	15,000,000
1920	190,000	do	75.00	14,250,000
1921	310,000	do	75.00	23,250,000
1922	240,000	do	52.00	12,480,000
Grapes, wine:				
1919	400,000	do	50.00	20,000,000
1920	375,000	do	75.00	28,125,000
1921	310,000	do	82.00	25,420,000
1922	420,000	do	65.00	27,300,000
Lemons: [1]				
1919	3,499,000	Box	2.00	6,998,000
1920	4,955,000	do	2.92	14,469,000
1921	4,050,000	do	3.45	13,972,000
1922	4,500,000	do	3.40	15,300,000
Olives:				
1919	8,800	Ton	100.00	1,408,000
1920	8,000	do	95.00	760,000
1921	8,200	do	90.00	738,000
1922	5,400	do	125.00	675,000
Oranges: [1]				
1919	15,528,000	Box	2.75	42,702,000
1920	21,600,000	do	2.18	47,088,000
1921	13,000,000	do	2.80	36,400,000
1922	16,500,000	do	2.55	42,075,000
Peaches:				
1919	430,000	Ton	60.00	25,800,000
1920	360,000	do	76.00	27,360,000
1921	310,000	do	42.00	13,020,000
1922	420,000	do	45.00	18,900,000
Pears:				
1919	115,000	do	72.00	8,280,000
1920	102,000	do	90.00	9,180,000
1921	86,000	do	62.50	5,375,000
1922	125,000	do	50.00	6,250,000
Plums:				
1919	42,000	do	60.00	2,520,000
1920	35,000	do	90.00	3,150,000
1921	42,000	do	53.00	2,226,000
1922	46,000	do	50.00	2,300,000
Prunes: [2]				
1919	135,000	do	240.00	32,400,000
1920	97,250	do	130.00	12,643,000
1921	100,000	do	130.00	13,000,000
1922	95,000	do	140.00	13,300,000
Raisins: [2]				
1919	182,500	do	210.00	38,325,000
1920	177,000	do	235.00	41,595,000
1921	145,000	do	190.00	27,550,000
1922	235,000	do	115.00	27,025,000
Walnuts:				
1919	28,100	do	550.00	15,455,000
1920	21,000	do	400.00	8,400,000
1921	19,500	do	400.00	7,800,000
1922	27,000	do	360.00	9,720,000

[1] Representing the commercial crop year beginning Oct. 1; the numbers for 1922, for instance, represent the fruit that set during the season of 1922 and will be picked and marketed from Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.
[2] Dried basis.

Virginia and West Virginia have already shipped 6,200 cars of apples, compared with less than 1,000 to the same time during the 1921–22 season. In 1920–21 their total output was 13,600 cars. Virginia's shipments this season have been three times as numerous as those from West Virginia.

Storage Stocks of Sweet Potatoes on December 15, 1922.

Reports made to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the operators of 1,272 sweet-potato storage houses in 22 States indicate a slight decrease in storage stocks of sweet potatoes on Dec. 15, 1922, compared with those held in the same houses on the same date in 1921. The total amount of potatoes reported in storage in the houses reporting was 2,895,000 bus. on Dec. 15, 1922, compared with 2,985,000 bus. on the same date last year.

The reports indicate a material increase in the number of bushels stored in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, but a very material decrease in the amount stored in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as in New Mexico.

The storage capacity of the houses reporting was 6,496,000 bus. in 1922 and 6,179,000 bus. in 1921, or an increase in the storage capacity of about 3%. The total storage capacity of the houses reporting represents about one-half of the total storage capacity of the country. The bulk of the sweet potatoes reported in most of the States is in commercial warehouses, but in a few of the States a number of reports are included from farm storage houses.

Another report on stocks of sweet potatoes will be issued as of Mar. 1, when an effort will be made to secure returns from a larger number of houses. The following table gives the particulars regarding the various States for Dec. 15, 1921 and 1922:

States by geographic groups.	Storage houses reporting.	Quantity in storage in houses reporting.		Storage capacity of houses reporting.	
		1921	1922	1921	1922
	No.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Northeastern:					
New Jersey	34	94,630	106,600	229,275	234,000
Delaware	74	523,130	702,763	753,210	823,713
Maryland	41	171,960	320,850	344,000	384,500
Virginia	34	20,625	80,248	358,675	367,375
Total	183	810,345	1,210,461	1,685,160	1,809,688
Southern:					
North Carolina	33	19,650	40,900	60,200	84,900
South Carolina	77	64,385	124,423	128,596	205,621
Georgia	153	433,000	323,000	830,200	855,000
Florida	2	2,268	1,999	14,500	14,500
Alabama	44	134,870	63,975	294,000	315,800
Mississippi	131	110,980	100,192	229,055	260,535
Louisiana	110	223,064	152,317	473,780	482,354
Tennessee	248	349,970	276,355	699,548	686,251
Arkansas	109	233,239	115,000	611,737	618,779
Texas	47	151,000	96,000	361,000	361,000
Oklahoma	84	166,800	127,800	281,000	274,200
Total	1,038	1,889,226	1,421,961	3,983,616	4,158,940
Central:					
Kentucky	6	5,045	3,190	13,095	13,080
Indiana	6	6,833	5,900	9,817	10,167
Illinois	9	29,270	23,050	47,550	46,450
Iowa	6	26,010	26,470	36,520	39,720
Kansas	9	2,525	2,500	8,950	8,950
Total	36	69,663	61,110	115,932	118,367
Western:					
New Mexico	15	116,000	73,000	124,000	124,000
California		100,000	128,000	270,000	285,000
Total	15	216,000	201,000	394,000	409,000
Total	1,272	2,985,234	2,894,532	6,178,708	6,495,995

JAPANESE 1922 PEANUT CROP TOTALED 13,228,000 POUNDS

United States Is Leading Market for Exportable Surplus—Chinese Nuts Shipped via Japan.

The production of peanuts in Japan during 1922 amounted to 13,228,000 lbs., according to a cable recently received from the American consul at Yokohama. The amount available for exportation from that crop is estimated at 6,614,000 lbs., of which amount 727,540 lbs. have already been exported.

In addition to the above it is estimated that 1,120,000 lbs. of unshelled and 4,480,000 lbs. of shelled Chinese peanuts, but no peanut oil, will be exported from Japan. According to the American consul's estimate, the United States takes about 80% of the peanuts annually exported from Japan.

The imports of shelled peanuts by the United States from Japan during the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922, amounted to 6,985,770 lbs. and of unshelled 1,437,883 lbs., according to figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The greater part of the nuts reported by the United States customs officials as coming from Japan actually originate in China. For a number of years China has produced the bulk of the peanuts imported into the United States. Shantung is the leading peanut producing region in China, as its soil and climate are particularly adapted to the growing of peanuts. This Province alone is said to produce 400,000 to 500,000 tons of unshelled peanuts a year, which is greater than the peanut production of the United States.

The Shantung peanut business, however, has largely been taken over by the Japanese as the successors of the Germans. Japanese traders at Tsingtau and other Chinese markets are now exporting large quantities of peanuts and peanut oil to the United States via Kobe and other Japanese ports. Because of the more advantageous freight rates, as well as the better handling facilities, peanuts can be shipped from Tsingtau to Kobe, Japan, or to Dairen, Manchuria, and thence to the United States at lower rates than they can be shipped direct from Tsingtau.

TOBACCO: ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, BY TYPES AND DISTRICTS, 1920–1922.

Type and district.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Farm price.[1]			Total value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 acres.	*1,000 acres.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*
Cigar types:															
New England	40	41	37	1,498	1,433	1,268	59,900	58,774	46,925	66.5	39.8	27.8	39,834	23,412	13,028
New York	2	2	2	1,280	1,250	1,100	2,560	2,500	2,200	27.0	19.3	37.0	691	482	814
Pennsylvania	43	42	43	1,510	1,460	1,320	64,930	61,320	56,760	12.0	14.4	16.0	7,792	8,830	9,082
Ohio, Miami Valley	40	30	35	932	956	898	37,282	28,814	31,090	25.0	13.0	15.0	9,320	3,746	4,664
Wisconsin	50	48	40	1,248	1,281	1,140	62,400	61,488	45,600	13.9	12.5	20.0	8,674	7,686	9,120
Georgia and Florida	6	5	4	1,057	942	1,090	6,340	5,040	4,850	53.0	40.0	50.0	3,360	2,016	2,425
Total	181	168	161	1,290	1,297	1,164	233,412	217,936	187,425	29.8	21.2	20.7	69,671	46,172	39,133
Chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types:															
Burley	356	259	316	886	854	860	315,259	220,849	271,710	13.4	22.4	25.0	42,283	45,450	67,925
Paducah	90	59	93	775	826	789	69,750	49,045	73,805	9.5	13.0	13.2	6,653	6,375	9,742
Henderson	75	49	80	820	865	900	61,500	42,645	72,000	8.8	14.0	15.0	5,411	5,970	10,800
One Sucker	67	34	58	802	805	864	53,727	27,630	50,447	7.0	12.0	13.0	3,752	3,316	6,558
Clarksville and Hopkinsville	145	108	145	764	777	736	110,790	83,896	106,140	11.6	16.7	17.3	12,819	13,999	18,358
Virginia Sun Cured	12	7	9	754	575	775	9,048	4,025	6,975	10.0	19.0	18.5	905	765	1,290
Virginia Dark	57	40	53	800	615	815	45,600	24,600	43,195	9.9	18.7	19.0	4,514	4,600	8,207
Old Bright	480	333	390	665	523	618	319,112	174,202	240,681	21.7	23.2	29.0	69,308	40,547	69,913
New Bright	436	329	370	715	600	629	311,718	197,220	232,649	20.6	20.4	25.6	64,079	40,208	66,412
Maryland and Eastern Ohio Export	41	28	37	900	731	778	36,917	20,273	29,200	18.6	19.0	19.0	6,879	3,852	5,548
Total	1,759	1,246	1,551	758	678	727	1,333,421	844,385	1,126,802	16.2	20.0	23.5	216,603	165,082	264,753
All other types	20	13	13	770	567	816	15,392	7,372	10,613	16.0	20.0	21.6	2,463	1,474	2,293
Aggregate	1,960	1,427	1,725	807.3	749.6	768.0	1,582,225	1,069,693	1,324,840	18.2	19.9	23.1	288,737	212,728	306,179

[1] For 1922, prices are mostly for Dec. 1; for 1920 and 1921 they are based on reported sales for the season.

Foreign Markets

DANISH BACON HOLDS LEADING POSITION IN BRITISH MARKET

Sells at Considerable Premium Over Bacon from United States—Canada Seeking Trade.

Bacon constitutes one of the staple items of the British breakfast table, the chief sources of supply being the United States, Denmark, and Canada. Total imports into the United Kingdom during the first eleven months of 1922 amounted to 601,183,968 lbs., of which 41.8% was supplied by the United States, 39.5% by Denmark, and 12.2% by Canada. During the corresponding period of 1913 similar imports amounted to 495,433,456 lbs., the United States during that period supplying 37.3%, Denmark 47.8%, and Canada 5.2%.

Although during the first eleven months of 1922 British imports of bacon from the United States exceeded imports from Denmark by 13,588,512 lbs., the American product no longer occupies the important place in that market attained during the World War. A large proportion of the British consuming public has for many years shown a preference for Danish bacon.

SPECIAL TYPE OF HOG RAISED.

The chief reason for this preference is that Danish swine producers, after years of experimentation, have evolved a type of hog from which bacon particularly agreeable to the British taste is produced. Furthermore, proximity to market makes it possible for the Danes to give their bacon a very mild cure. The American packers can not give their bacon so mild a cure because of the longer shipping distances. As a result of these conditions, Danish bacon sells at a considerable premium above American bacon in the British market.

During the war Denmark was almost entirely eliminated as a source of supply, and the United Kingdom looked to America to make up the loss. The British Government, therefore, contracted for the delivery of huge quantities of bacon by the United States and Canada as a result of which this country became by far the most important source of the British supply. When the war ended it left an enormous quantity of American bacon in the United Kingdom, with supplies still going forward in fulfillment of war-time contracts.

This situation continued through 1919 and 1920. During the first 11 months of 1920, for example, the United Kingdom imported a total of 556,902,528 lbs. of bacon, 62.2% of which was supplied by the United States, 25.2% by Canada, and only 11.7% by Denmark. These figures indicate that a complete change had taken place in the relative importance of the different countries as sources of supply. The war-time purchases by the British Government were not entirely disposed of until toward the end of the first half of 1921 when, with the assistance of sales in Germany, France, and the Scandinavian countries, the British Ministry of Food was able to dispose of these supplies.

Perhaps one of the most significant features in the British bacon trade from an American competitive standpoint is the fact that the Canadians are beginning to emulate the Danes in an attempt to increase the demand for their product in England by catering to the tastes of the British consumer. With this object in view the Canadian Department of Agriculture has started a vigorous campaign of education for the purpose of encouraging Canadian farmers to produce a more suitable type of bacon hog. (See Weather, Crops, and Markets for Dec. 30, 1922, page 584.)

Liverpool is the chief center of the English provision trade for American products. The south of England, particularly London, consumes only a small proportion of American bacon, preferring the Danish, Irish, and other leaner types of pork. The central and northern parts of England, however, consume a large percentage of American bacon, and Liverpool, where all of the important American packing companies have their head offices, is the center of this trade.

A detailed report, dated Dec. 5, 1922, and embodying general data on the rules governing the American bacon trade in the United Kingdom, selling organizations of American companies, and purchasing methods of English wholesalers, can be secured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., upon request for Report F. S. 27, "Marketing American Bacon in England."

The following table gives the Dec. 2, 1922, cash sale prices in bulk on the London wholesale market for the best grades of bacon from Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Canada, and the United States, and serves to indicate the prevailing difference in price between American bacon and bacon from other sources:

Source and grade.	Shillings per 112 lbs.	Dollars per 112 lbs.[1]
Irish ex factory:		
Lean sizable	140–142	31.69–32.14
Sizable	138–142	31.24–32.14
Lean stout	134–142	30.33–32.14
Danish:		
No. 1 sizable	129–132	29.20–29.88
No. 1 stout	128–130	28.97–29.43
No. 2 sizable	126–130	28.52–29.43
Swedish:		
No. 1 sizable	124–127	28.07–28.75
No. 1 heavy	122–125	27.62–28.29
No. 2 sizable	122–125	27.62–28.29
Dutch:		
No. 1 sizable	118–122	26.71–27.62
No. 1 heavy	116–120	26.26–27.16
No. 2 sizable	114–120	25.80–27.16
Canadian:		
Leanest	110–118	24.90–26.71
Lean	108–118	24.45–26.71
Stout and heavy	105–116	23.77–26.26
American Wiltshire:		
Sides—		
Leanest	97–104	21.96–23.54
Lean	94–102	21.28–23.09
Stout	90– 92	20.37–20.82
Cumberland cut	99	22.41

[1] Conversions to American currency made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Dec. 2, 1922, when the shilling was worth 22¢.

IMPORTS OF BACON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913–1922.

Origin.	1913	Per cent of total.	1919	Per cent of total.	1920	Per cent of total.	1921	Per cent of total.	1922	Per cent of total.
	1,000 pounds.		*1,000 pounds.*		*1,000 pounds.*		*1,000 pounds.*		*1,000 pounds.*	
Denmark	236,707	47.8	738	0.1	64,992	11.7	188,067	31.7	237,505	39.5
United States	184,813	37.3	624,467	72.5	346,563	62.2	265,728	44.8	251,093	41.8
Canada	25,636	5.2	213,324	24.8	140,117	25.2	89,628	15.1	73,337	12.2
Other countries	48,277	9.7	22,964	2.6	5,230	.9	49,955	8.4	39,249	6.5
Total	495,433	100.0	861,493	100.0	556,902	100.0	593,378	100.0	601,184	100.0

Mexico Offers Market for Lard.

Mexico offers a good market for American lard, the exports from the United States to that country having shown a considerable increase during recent years.

Shipments to that market during the first eleven months of 1922 amounted to 41,433,570 lbs., compared with 37,224,705 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1921. Exports to Mexico for the entire calendar year of 1913 amounted to only 8,468,353 lbs.

Most of the lard imported by Mexico is pure leaf lard. The percentage of compound lard imported by Mexico is estimated by dealers at 2% of the total. American lard retails at present for about 27¢ per lb. The wholesale price is about 17¢ per lb. There is an import duty of 1¢ per lb. on pure lard and of 2¢ per lb. on lard compounds.

Germany, prior to the war, was second only to the United Kingdom as an importer of butter, having imported in 1913 practically 120,000,000 lbs. By 1920 imports had fallen to 17,000,000 lbs. and during the first 9 months of 1922 they were only about 2,300,000 lbs. Cheese imports, on the other hand, were in 1920 only slightly below those of 1913.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and flour, in terms of wheat.	
	Oct., 1922.	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Nov., 1922.	July–Nov., 1921.	July–Nov., 1922.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	834,799	642,047	5,119	4,117	12,578,715	7,019,609
Finland	.....	.....	47,387	61,767	981,148	970,979
France	2,445,902	1,425,235	657	2,285	4,150,956	10,566,741
Germany	299,906	171,095	155,128	143,342	21,221,044	9,326,154
Italy	3,980,910	3,031,608	17,916	2,184	24,469,076	18,148,711
Netherlands	695,386	338,819	105,884	112,293	17,897,126	10,750,912
Norway	550,875	.....	20,144	36,900	1,260,793	1,829,783
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	75,980	65,839	594,876	1,432,336
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	73,069	73,084	2,879,561	1,312,380
United Kingdom	3,185,964	2,209,619	191,076	189,914	40,918,216	23,366,425
Canada	4,140,695	813,408	8,124	7,499	23,165,122	23,622,601
Mexico	82,961	42,141	29,160	36,263	1,771,961	797,951
Cuba	1,917	.....	92,586	93,130	2,035,491	1,938,653
China	150,003	316,666	207,175	120,665	1,004,153	3,299,338
Hongkong	.....	.....	100,685	92,643	2,335,428	2,130,057
Japan	1,413,639	483,310	19,430	308	6,400,954	3,841,358
Algeria and Tunis	110,200	280,000	675	10	(1)	654,742
All other countries	388,983	823,224	359,857	513,608	17,490,398	12,548,162
Total	18,282,140	10,577,172	1,510,052	1,555,851	181,146,018	132,556,894

[1] Included in "All other countries."

Weather

CONDITIONS CONTINUED MILD IN WINTER WHEAT DISTRICTS

Early Truck Crops Made Satisfactory Progress—Precipitation Was Fairly Widespread.

Moderate precipitation occurred on the Pacific coast, in central and lower Rocky Mountain-Plateau districts, and from the central Mississippi Valley eastward and northeastward during the week ending January 30. Little or no moisture was received in Florida and in the central and lower Great Plains States, although there was need for a considerable amount in both regions. The temperature averaged above the normal, except in the Northeast and far West. A glaze storm occurred in parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia the first of the week, with some damage to telegraph and telephone wires.

There was sufficient rainfall to delay plowing in most districts from the Ohio Valley southward, but good progress was made in the preparation of the ground from the lower Great Plains States westward and on the Pacific coast. Conditions were very favorable for logging operations in the lake region and New England. The weather was favorable for handling tobacco in Kentucky, but delivery was retarded by the bad condition of the roads.

DIRT ROADS IN POOR CONDITION.

Dirt roads were in rather poor condition throughout most districts from the central and lower Mississippi Valley northeastward, being impassable in some parts of Ohio and eastern Arkansas. Snow caused considerable traffic delay in New York State and many roads were still closed in the central and northern portions at the close of the week. The highways were mostly open in Wyoming, although overland trails were closed in the extreme western portion as was also Birdseye Pass in the central part. Some mountain roads were passable in Montana with due care. The marketing of grain was continued by sled in North Dakota.

Small grains.—Weather conditions during the week in the principal winter wheat belt continued very similar to those that had prevailed for several weeks past and were generally favorable except where drought persisted in some western localities. The extreme northern portion of the belt was snow covered at the end of the week, but the ground continued bare throughout all central districts. The weather remained mild, however, and there was no material damage from low temperatures.

Wheat continued in satisfactory condition in the Ohio Valley States, and mild, rainy weather was favorable in Tennessee. There was very little precipitation in Missouri but soil moisture was sufficient for present needs in that State and wheat was benefited by moisture in Iowa. The snow was too light to be of much benefit in Nebraska and the week was generally mild and dry in Kansas. Wheat was in good to excellent condition in eastern and south-central Kansas and fair in the north-central and northwestern portions, but poor in the Southwest, where very little had germinated. It deteriorated further in central and western Oklahoma and in northwestern Texas, but made satisfactory progress elsewhere in Texas and in eastern Oklahoma.

Snowfall was beneficial for winter grains in the central Plateau districts and the far Northwest, and fields were amply protected by snow cover in the more northern States from the extreme upper Mississippi Valley eastward. Winter cereals made satisfactory progress in south Atlantic and east Gulf districts. Some spring oats were seeded in southeastern Kansas.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Comparatively mild weather continued during most of the week in the winter truck regions and there was sufficient moisture for satisfactory growth. It was rather cold the first part of the week in the Gulf States, with light frost in Florida and frost nearly to the coast line in Louisiana, but no particular damage occurred.

Potatoes were coming up in the Hastings district of Florida under favorable conditions. Potatoes and early vegetables were being planted in Arkansas. Peas were damaged by rain in San Luis Obispo County, Calif. Conditions were favorable for the growth of young sugar cane in the lower Mississippi Valley. The weather was favorable for handling tobacco in Wisconsin and Kentucky, but deliveries were retarded in the last-named State by bad roads.

FAVORABLE FOR STOCK.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Mild weather continued from the central and lower Rocky Mountains eastward and, together with an absence of severe storms, produced conditions favorable for stock. It was quite cold the latter part of the week in the upper Great Plains, and the week averaged colder than the normal on the Pacific coast and in Nevada, but stock were not unfavorably affected. Lambing was in progress in California, with few losses reported.

There was a continued lack of moisture for ranges from eastern Colorado and western Kansas southward. Ranges deteriorated in northwestern Texas, but the conditions were fair to good in the rest of the State. The moisture that was received at the close of the preceding week in central and southern New Mexico was of material temporary aid to ranges. Rain and heavy snow at high altitudes in Arizona benefited ranges. Moderate to heavy snow improved the range in Nevada, where feeding was heavy.

New snow covered the ranges and generally relieved the drought in Utah. Moderate to heavy snows in the western Colorado valleys furnished water for sheep on range. In the eastern part of Colorado much winter range was open to grazing, but the conditions were generally poor. Frequent snows occurred in western Wyoming, and it was rather cold in the northern portion the last part of the week. Otherwise conditions were favorable for sheep and cattle which were mostly in good condition. Considerable feeding was necessary in this State.

Range conditions were good for the season in Montana, except near the Dakota line, where many range horses had been weakened by inability to get sufficient grass on account of ice covering. Alfalfa was showing green in Washington. Conditions were favorable for cover crops and clover in Tennessee, but clover was in only fair to poor condition in Indiana on account of freezing and thawing.

Fruit.—Peach buds were reported in excellent condition in Georgia, and citrus trees are in satisfactory condition in Florida, but in need of more moisture. Berries were more plentiful in the latter State. Peach trees were blooming in southern Texas, and colder weather was needed in the central and northern portions of that State to check premature advancement of buds. The colder weather was helpful in retarding development in Arizona. Deciduous fruit buds were healthy and plentiful in California, with almonds and early peaches blossoming in the southern portion. Oranges sized up well and took on a good color and picking continued, with the trees in excellent condition and budding heavily.

Continued Warm for Season in Interior Districts.

During the first two days of the week ending Jan. 30, low pressure prevailed over eastern States and precipitation was general in all districts east of the Mississippi River, except in extreme southern Florida, with heavy snows in the Northeastern States. At the same time a high pressure area advanced from the Northwestern States with much colder weather over the northern Plains area and upper Mississippi Valley. During the middle portion of the week precipitation was again quite general in central and eastern districts, accompanying a low pressure area that moved from the southern Rocky Mountain districts eastward to the Atlantic coast on the 25th–28th, while considerable precipitation occurred at the same time in the western Plateau region and far Northwest.

Chart 1, page 112, shows that, for the week as a whole, the temperature averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except in the Northeast, central Montana, and most districts west of the Rocky Mountains. It was especially warm for the season in the upper Mississippi Valley and from the lower Great Plains southward, where the weekly mean temperatures ranged from 9° to 11° above the normal. On the other hand, they were from 6° to 13° below the normal in the more northeastern States, and from 6° to 9° below in Nevada and parts of northern California. In the far Southwest and the Atlantic coast districts from Maryland southward the temperatures for the week averaged near the normal. Freezing temperatures occurred in the Southeast southward to central Georgia, and in the west Gulf districts to northeastern Texas, but in the Mississippi Valley the temperature did not fall to freezing during the week south of extreme southern Illinois. The lowest reported was 22° below zero at Havre, Mont., on the 30th.

Chart 2, page 112, shows that nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River had moderate to rather heavy precipitation, the heaviest amounts occurring in Tennessee and portions of the surrounding States. Precipitation was light throughout the Great Plains area, especially from central and western Kansas and eastern Colorado southward, where the amounts were generally less than 0.1 in. It was rather heavy in most of Utah, northern Arizona, and much of the southern half of California, but, while of frequent occurrence, was of only moderate intensity in the extreme northern Pacific coast area.

Compared with the preceding week, the snow-covered area remained substantially the same, but the depth of snow increased materially in many districts. In the Northeastern States the increases in snow depth ranged up to 10 ins., but were usually not more than 5 ins. in the Lake region. In the far Western States there was an increase in snow depth nearly everywhere,

but it was mainly small in the Rocky Mountain regions. Heavy snow fell during the week in the mountains of California, Oregon, and Washington, ranging up to 6 ft. in portions of the Sierra Nevada and to more than 2 ft. in some of the mountains of Oregon and Washington. The heavy snowfall in these mountains improved the outlook for water supply during the coming summer.

Average February Weather.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the normal temperature and precipitation for the month of February. As a rule the average temperature for February differs only slightly from that of January. The lowest monthly normals are about 5° above zero in the northern portions of Minnesota and North Dakota, while to the eastward over the northern lakes and the interior of New York and New England they are 10°–15° higher. To the southward there is a progressive increase in normal February temperature to about 32° in southern Kansas, the extreme southern portions of Indiana and Illinois, and central Maryland. In the Gulf coast districts, the monthly averages are between 60° and 65°, and are above 70° in extreme southern Florida. Along the Pacific coast they range from about 40° in the extreme north to 55° in southern California.

Cold waves frequently sweep down from the British Northwest during this month and sometimes bring extremely cold weather. During the memorable wave of February, 1899, the zero temperature line was carried southward to some localities along the east Gulf coast. Twenty-five degrees below zero have been recorded during this month as far south as Kansas and Missouri. However, toward the latter part of February, there is usually a noticeable warming up, particularly in the Southern States; along the immediate Gulf coast killing frost does not occur as a rule after the 20th of the month.

Throughout the Plains States and at the lower elevations of the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions, precipitation usually continues light in amount, the average for February ranging from about 0.5 in. to 1 in., occurring usually in the form of snow. To the east of the Mississippi River the monthly normals range from about 2.5 ins. in the more northern States, except in Michigan and Wisconsin where they are mostly less than 2 ins., to 5 ins. in the Gulf region. In the Pacific Coast States the rainy season continues during February, but the amounts are somewhat smaller than in January in the northern portion of the region and considerably smaller in the central and southern portions. Heavy snows usually occur in the elevated districts of the Pacific Coast States, the average for the month at Summit, Calif., being more than 6 ft. Over the Central and Northern States east of the Rockies, there is somewhat less snow than in January, but in some portions of the interior of the Northeastern States heavy snows continue, while a little more than in January occurs from Virginia and Tennessee southward to the interior of the Gulf States.

Precipitation is infrequent during February between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, the average number of days with 0.01 in. or more ranging from less than 3 to about 6. It is rather frequent in the Northeast, especially in the eastern Lake region, where precipitation occurs on about 12 days of the month, while along the extreme northern Pacific coast two-thirds of the days, on the average, have rainfall.

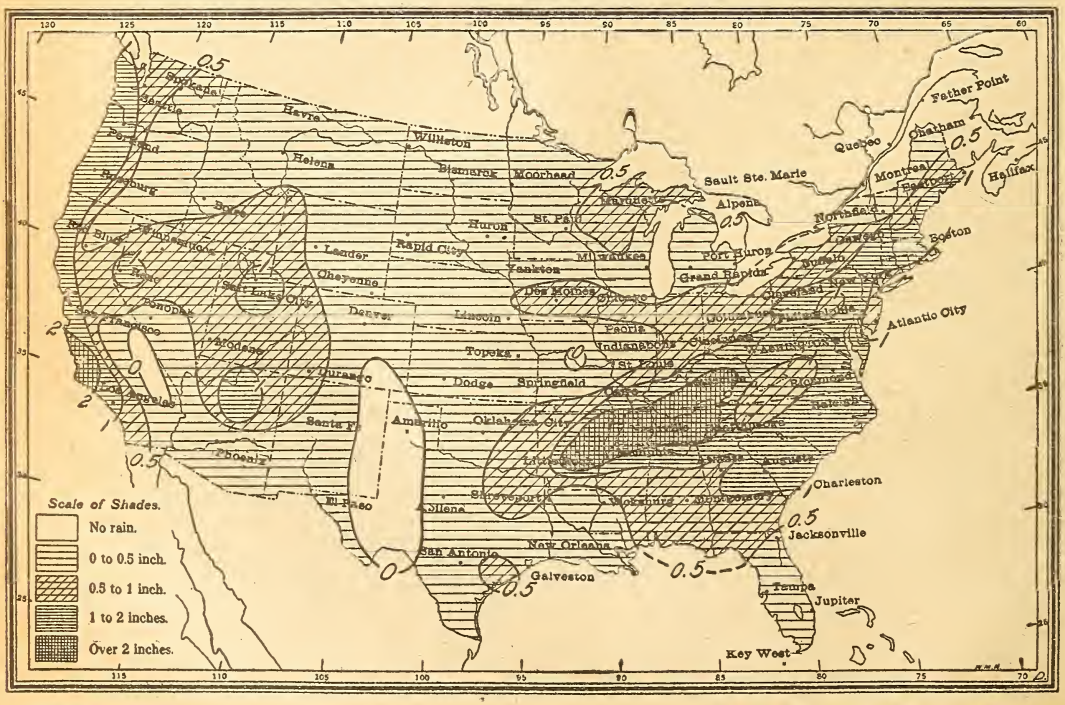
WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—FEBRUARY NORMALS.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 30. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 30. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 30. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 30. Departure from normal.	February normals. Temperature.	February normals. Precipitation.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	56	0	0.1	−0.8	58	3.4
Miami	70	+2	T.	−0.8	69	2.7
Key West	70	0	0.1	−0.4	70	1.6
Tampa	62	+1	0.3	−0.5	62	3.3
Pensacola	56	+3	0.5	−0.3	55	4.5
Mobile	56	+3	1.0	0	55	5.4
Montgomery	58	+9	0.9	−0.1	52	5.5
Anniston	48	+5	1.2	+0.2	46	4.6
Birmingham	50	+4	0.8	−0.3	48	4.8
Meridian	52	+6	0.7	−0.3	49	4.9
Vicksburg	54	+5	0.4	−0.6	52	4.6
New Orleans	56	+1	T.	−0.9	57	4.5
Shreveport	52	+5	0.1	−0.7	50	3.6
Little Rock	46	+4	3.4	+2.5	45	4.2
Fort Smith	46	+7	0.8	+0.4	42	2.7
Bentonville	42	+7	0.7	+0.2	38	2.5
Oklahoma	46	+11	0.2	0	38	1.0
Abilene	52	+9	0.4	+0.2	45	1.1
Fort Worth	54	+9	0.5	+0.3	48	1.3
Dallas	50	.....	0.8	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	56	+7	0.7	+0.1	51	3.4
Taylor	58	+10	0.1	−0.4	51	2.6
Houston	60	.....	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	3.1
Corpus Christi	66	+12	0.2	−0.5	58	2.0
San Antonio	62	+11	0.2	−0.1	54	1.8
Del Rio	62	+8	0	−0.2	56	0.9
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE						
Memphis	48	+7	2.1	+1.0	44	4.4
Nashville	42	+3	2.7	+1.7	42	4.3
Chattanooga	46	+4	2.2	+1.3	44	4.9
Knoxville	42	+3	2.6	+1.6	42	4.9
Lexington	36	+3	2.0	+1.2	36	3.2
Louisville	40	+6	1.2	+0.4	37	3.8
Evansville	40	+7	0.9	+0.1	36	3.1
Indianapolis	34	+6	0.6	0	31	3.1
Cincinnati	34	+4	0.9	+0.3	33	3.2
Dayton	36	+6	1.0	+0.5	31	3.1
Columbus	32	+4	0.9	+0.4	31	3.1
Parkersburg	36	+5	1.1	+0.5	34	3.2
Elkins	34	+5	1.6	+0.8	32	3.2
Pittsburgh	32	+2	1.3	+0.7	32	2.7
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	4	−12	0.4	−0.2	18	2.6
Syracuse	16	−6	0.7	+0.3	24	1.8
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2.6
Buffalo	24	0	0.8	+0.1	24	2.8
Erie	28	+2	0.5	−0.1	27	2.8
Cleveland	30	+4	0.5	0	27	2.6
Toledo	30	+5	0.5	+0.1	27	2.0
Detroit	28	+4	0.3	−0.1	25	2.2
Saginaw	22	+1	0.2	−0.3	22	2.1
Alpena	18	0	0.5	+0.1	18	1.8
Grand Rapids	24	0	0.2	−0.4	26	1.9
Chicago	32	+7	0.3	0	27	2.2
Fort Wayne	30	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	28	+8	0.4	0	23	1.9
Green Bay	22	+7	0.4	+0.1	17	1.6
Escanaba	16	+2	0.3	0	15	1.3
Lindington	24	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	10	−2	0.5	+0.1	13	1.4
Marquette	20	+5	0.6	+0.2	16	1.7
Duluth	14	+7	0.4	+0.2	11	1.0
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	18	+6	0.5	+0.3	16	0.8
La Crosse	20	+4	0.3	+0.1	19	1.1
Madison	24	+8	0.5	+0.2	19	1.5
Charles City	24	+12	0.4	+0.2	15	1.0
Dubuque	28	+9	0.3	0	22	1.4
Davenport	28	+6	0.5	+0.2	25	1.6
Des Moines	30	+10	0.5	+0.3	24	1.1
Keokuk	34	+9	0.4	+0.2	28	1.6
Peoria	34	+11	0.5	+0.1	26	2.7
Terre Haute	36	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	36	+10	0.3	0	30	2.8
Hannibal	36	+9	0.4	0	30	1.6
St. Louis	38	+7	0.2	−0.2	34	2.8
Cairo	40	+5	1.5	+0.7	38	3.3
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	8.8
Seattle	36	−4	0.7	−0.1	40	3.9
North Head	38	−4	1.1	−0.4	42	5.8
Portland, Oreg.	38	−2	1.5	0	42	5.7
Roseburg	38	−4	2.0	+0.7	43	4.6
Eureka	42	−5	1.3	−0.4	47	7.0
Red Bluff	38	−9	0.2	−0.7	49	3.6
Sacramento	42	−5	0.6	−0.4	50	3.1
San Francisco	46	−4	1.4	+0.3	52	3.7
Fresno	46	0	0.4	+0.1	49	1.3
San Luis Obispo	48	−3	3.1	+2.0	52	3.6
Los Angeles	52	−3	1.0	+0.2	56	2.9
San Diego	54	0	0.7	+0.3	55	2.0
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	12	−8	0.5	−0.4	22	3.6
Portland, Me.	16	−6	1.2	+0.4	24	3.6
Burlington	6	−10	0.2	−0.2	18	1.4
Northfield	2	−13	0.4	−0.2	17	2.3
Concord	14	−7	0.6	−0.2	23	3.3
Boston	20	−7	1.3	+0.5	29	3.4
Nantucket	26	−6	0.9	+0.1	33	3.1
New Haven	22	−6	1.0	+0.2	29	3.8
Albany	14	−8	1.2	+0.6	24	2.5
Ithaca	18	−6	0.9	+0.5	24	1.9
Binghamton	20	−3	0.9	+0.4	25	1.9
New York	26	−4	0.6	−0.1	31	3.7
Scranton	24	−1	1.5	+0.8	27	2.7
Harrisburg	32	+4	0.8	+0.2	30	2.7
Philadelphia	32	0	1.4	+0.7	34	3.4
Trenton	28	−2	1.1	+0.4	31	3.2
Atlantic City	34	+2	0.8	0	34	3.3
Baltimore	34	0	1.6	+1.0	35	3.5
Washington	35	+2	1.9	+1.1	35	3.4
Norfolk	42	+1	1.0	+0.2	43	3.8
Richmond	38	0	2.0	+1.4	40	3.1
Lynchburg	38	0	0.9	+0.2	40	3.5
Wytheville	36	+3	0.9	+0.1	35	4.1
Asheville	40	+4	0.4	−0.5	38	4.6
Charlotte	42	0	1.4	+0.6	44	4.4
Raleigh	42	+1	1.2	+0.5	43	4.3
Hatteras	48	+1	1.3	+0.2	47	4.5
Wilmington	50	+4	1.6	+0.8	48	3.4
Charleston	52	+2	1.5	+0.7	52	3.4
Greenville	44	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	48	+3	1.5	+0.8	48	4.6
Augusta	50	+2	1.9	+1.0	50	4.4
Atlanta	48	+5	0.5	−0.5	45	4.6
Macon	48	+2	1.5	+0.5	49	4.6
Savannah	52	0	0.9	+0.1	54	3.3
Thomasville	54	+2	0.7	−0.2	55	4.5
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	14	0	0.1	0	17	0.6
Havre	6	−5	0.1	−0.1	14	0.5
Kalispell	20	0	0.1	−0.2	24	1.5
Helena	16	−4	0.1	−0.2	23	0.7
Yellowstone Park	16	−2	0.5	−0.1	20	1.8
Sheridan	20	+2	0.2	.....	22	.....
Lander	24	+6	0.2	+0.1	22	0.6
Cheyenne	28	+3	T.	−0.1	27	0.6
Grand Junction	34	+7	0.7	+0.6	32	0.6
Denver	34	+4	0.1	0	33	0.5
Pueblo	36	+7	0	−0.1	32	0.5
Amarillo	46	+12	0	−0.1	37	0.9
El Paso	48	+3	T.	−0.1	49	0.5
Roswell	46	+6	0	−0.1	42	0.6
Santa Fe	32	+2	0.1	0	33	0.8
Flagstaff	26	−2	1.6	+1.1	31	3.3
Phoenix	52	+1	0.2	0	54	0.7
Yuma	54	−1	T.	−0.1	59	0.6
Independence	38	−3	0	−0.2	44	0.8
Tonopah	22	−8	0.4	−0.2	34	0.8
Modena	28	0	0.8	+0.6	32	1.2
Salt Lake City	32	+2	1.4	+1.1	34	1.4
Reno	24	−9	1.3	+0.9	36	1.8
Winnemucca	22	−8	0.6	+0.4	34	0.9
Pocatello	26	+1	0.6	+0.4	28	0.8
Boise	28	−3	0.3	−0.2	35	1.4
Lewiston	36	+1	T.	−0.4	36	1.3
Baker	24	0	0.2	0	28	1.3
Walla Walla	36	+2	0.2	−0.2	36	1.6
Spokane	28	0	0.4	−0.1	31	1.9
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	38	+7	0.2	−0.3	34	2.3
Columbia, Mo.	38	+11	0	−0.4	30	2.1
Kansas City	36	+10	0.1	−0.1	30	1.6
St. Joseph	34	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	38	+12	T.	−0.2	30	1.4
Iola	36	+8	0.1	−0.1	32	1.1
Wichita	38	+8	T.	−0.1	33	1.1
Dodge City	36	+7	T.	−0.1	33	0.7
Concordia	34	+9	T.	−0.2	29	0.8
North Platte	28	+5	0.1	0	27	0.4
Lincoln	32	+11	0.1	0	25	0.7
Omaha	30	+8	0.6	+0.5	26	0.8
Sioux City	24	+7	0.3	+0.2	21	0.6
Valentine	20	+2	0.2	+0.1	21	0.6
Rapid City	22	+1	0.1	0	24	0.5
Pierre	18	+3	0.1	0	19	0.4
Huron	14	+4	0.1	0	14	0.4
Moorhead	12	+9	0.1	0	8	0.7
Devils Lake	4	+4	0.2	+0.1	4	0.5
Bismarck	10	+3	T.	−0.1	10	0.5
Williston	8	+3	0.2	−0.2	8	0.5

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 30, 1923.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 30, 1923.



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